Decatur Weekly Republican.

VOL. XXV. DECATUR. ILLINOIS, THURSDAY. MARCH 3, 1892. NO. 31

WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
HAMSHER & CALHOUN,

D. E. HAMSHER. | W. F. CALHOUN.

Office—126 South Water Street, opposite the court house.

TERMS:

For Annum, in Advance, ... $1 00
If not paid in Advance, ... 1.50

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for election to the office of Town Clerk at the ensuing town election, subject to the action of the Republican Township Convention.
JOHN NICHOLLS

WE are authorized to announce the name of JOHN R. WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of Town Clerk of Decatur Township, subject to the action of the Republican Township Convention.

WE are authorized to announce MARION MAY as a candidate for Justice of the Peace at the approaching election, subject to the action of the Republican township convention.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. STOUTH as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, subject to the decision of the Republican township convention.

WE are authorized to announce GEORGE F. WICKENS as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, subject to the action of the Republican township convention.

LOCAL NEWS.

TEETH, $8—Hoskins & Moore, dentists

A BRIDE should wear but little jewelry.

THE board of supervisors will meet next week—Tuesday, March 7.

IN St. Louis Saturday a marriage license was issued to Norris Curtis and Liment Hudson, who gave their address as Decatur, Ill.

MRS. A. M. CONN died Feb. 13 at South Center, Kan., aged 42 years. Her maiden name was Margaret Clothier. She formerly resided in Macon county.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in Gents', Ladies' and Children's Knitted underwear and Unlaundried Shirts, at Linn & Scruggs D. G. & C. Co.

IN another column will be found the official call for the Republican county convention to be held April 23 to elect delegates to the state and congressional conventions.

THE case of the city of Moweaqua vs. the Salvation Army was not settled yesterday but will be heard again on next Friday in the same court. It was a hung jury.

WE have just received large invoices of fresh garden and flower seeds. The Spencer & Lehman Company, corner Main and Wood streets. feb17-d&w2m

IN speaking of the David Atteberry case the Shelbyville *Daily Union* remarks that "Grant Atteberry is in jail, as cool as the proverbial cucumber. If he assisted the old man in jumping off the earth he has apparently forgotten all about it."

T. C. REEME has sold his farm of 160 acres near Oreana to William Heil, a brother of Dr. H. D. Heil of this city. The price paid was $11,000. Mr. Reeme has purchased 640 acres near Watseka, 70 miles from Chicago, where he and his family will reside until next fall, when they will remove to Chicago.

DR. E. T. MILLER, of Cross Plains, Wis., has expressed the opinion that, for obstinate cases of syphilis and scrofula, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the most effective remedy known to pharmacy. Wonderful cures have resulted from its use.

GALESBURGERS have subscribed $50,000 toward building an extensive beet sugar factory. It will cost $600,000, and the remainder of the money is to be supplied by an eastern syndicate. It is to be finished in time to work the coming year's crop. It will have the capacity to work up 3500 acres of beets. Such an enterprise would be just as much of a success here as it undoubtedly will be in Knox county.

Cost Decatur $74 50.

The English sparrow extermination law has cost the taxpayers of the city of Decatur $74 50, and there are to-day more sparrows on the wing than there were on December 1, when the law took effect. City Clerk Skelley has issued orders as follows:

In December, sparrows killed	2,216
In January, " "	868
In February, " "	641
Total	3,725

Sensation.

Samuel W. Nickerson of Bloomington has filed a petition for divorce against his wife, charging her with intimacy with State Secretary George M. Adams of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Brown's Business College

Is again ready for work with convenient light and pleasant rooms at 549 North Water street. All classes of both day and evening schools will be in session at usual hours, on and after Monday, February 29. 27-d&w1w

CANNOT BE LOCATED.

Sudden Disappearance of Will J. McClelland.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Will J. McClelland, clerk at the Decatur postoffice, and captain of Col. I. C. Pugh Camp No. 14, Sons of Veterans, has been mysteriously missing since Monday night at about 9 o'clock, and much solicitude is felt by his family and friends for his safety. Will was the clerk in charge of the general delivery window at the postoffice, and as usual performed his duties faithfully up to the closing hour Monday night. He did not say anything about going away, and left the office at his usual time. He has not been at his home, where he has a wife and three children, and there is absolutely no clue as to his whereabouts. His father, J. S. McClelland, has made inquiries in vain wherever he thought information might be secured. He was still missing up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. Will's account was all straight at the postoffice, where he was one of the most trustworthy and efficient of the employes. He is missed in the office. It is hard to fill his place. His disappearance is unaccountable. He had no bad habits of any character, and was always methodical and faithful in his work.

ON TRIAL AGAIN.

Judge Wright Hearing Evidence in Two of the Foster Cases.

From Monday's Daily.

Judge Wright arrived in the city this afternoon from Champaign and opened court pursuant to adjournment. He will try a number of pending cases in which Judge Vail before his election was interested as counsel.

Judge Vail is at Danville holding court.

From Tuesday's Daily.

This morning Judge Wright, who arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from Urbana, settled himself to hear the tedious evidence in two of the cases of Macon county against W. W. Foster, ex-sheriff, and his bondsmen. The prosecution is conducted by W. C. Outten and Buckingham & Schroll, and the defense by W. C. Johns, Crea & Ewing and Bunn & Park. The docket entry is as follows:

People, for use of Macon county vs William W. Foster et al, action for debt; by consent consolidated with other case, No. 12,926, but special findings in each case; heard by court by request, and death of Michael Troutman, one of the bondsmen, suggested.

CHANCERY DOCKET.

Lorenzo J. Trussell vs Rachel V. Trussell, divorce; rule on defendant in cross bill to answer by March 7.

Fredericka Minecka et al vs Martha Kukliuski, dower and partition; motion to modify decree allowed.

Remarkable Success.

Dr. Fruth of New York has established an excellent reputation in this community and his practice has steadily increased until it is now undoubtely the largest in the state. This rapidly increasing practice fairly indicates that remarkable success with which he has met in the treatment of difficult cases. He has many patients in this vicinity who will bear testimony to his skill if called upon, but out of consideration for those who naturally shrink from having themselves paraded before the public, he refrains from publishing their names to advertise himself and they thank him for his kind consideration. The afflicted will we believe, find it a source of satisfaction whether they take treatment or not, to call and consult him if they desire to obtain the latest and most scientific expert treatment for such diseases as the family physician is not prepared to treat. If your family physician who makes no pretention to any specialty fails to cure you and you thus go the rounds of the ordinary doctor without getting cured is it sound logic to say "That you can't be cured by a renowned specialist, who devotes his entire time to the practice of a certain disease?" Life and health are more precious than gold or diamonds and you should not put off the treatment of your case until too late and the door of hope is forever closed against you, then and then only you will realize what negligence means.

Dr. Fruth will be at the St. Nicholas hotel, Thursday, March 10.

Very Low.

This morning A. H. Mills received a business letter from C. C. Clark, Chicago, dated Feb. 29, in which it is stated that Col. A. C. Waterhouse is very low, and that his recovery is extremely doubtful. Attorney Clark is engaged in straightening the Colonel's business affairs in anticipation of death.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

The Linn & Scruggs Co. Store Entered by Burglars.

From Monday's Daily.

On opening the store of the Linn & Scruggs Dry Good and Carpet company, early this morning, Charles Packard discovered that a burglary had been committed and that a quantity of the finest silks in stock, enough to fill three or four of the largest valises in the store, had been stolen. On the arrival of F L. Hays, W. S Grubbs and Benton Blackstone, members of the firm, Marshal Mason was called in and an investigation was had. It resulted in the full confirmation of the burglary, but the manner in which the robbery was accomplished is something of a mystery. Four large valises were found missing and a number of bolts of the best silk in the house could not be found. The firm is unable to tell how many bolts were taken, but doubtless each valise was packed full. The division flap in three of the valises were cut out and left on the floor near the silk counter. One bolt of silk was found at the south end of the room and another near the stairway leading to the basement. Further search brought to light the fact that the burglars had tapped the money drawers, and had got away with about $12 change.

HOW DID THEY DO IT?

That is a question that is causing considerable speculation in the store. It is not known with any degree of certainty how the burglars effected an entrance, nor how many there were engaged in the robbery, but it is plain that the thieves got out through the cellar door on the Water street side of the building. The double door of that opening is held in place underneath by a heavy oak beam which slips into thick iron clasps nearly two inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick. One of the iron clasps was broken at the angle, and the beam was found in the cellar with both doors down but easily opened, as there was nothing to hold them in place. The beam could hardly have been removed from the outside. The doors do not show an injury. It is held by some that one or more of the burglars secreted themselves in the store Saturday evening, and that they got away with the goods during Saturday or Sunday night The other theory is that the robbers got in through the cellar door.

There were doubtless four men engaged in the robbery, and that there were two on the outside to give warning of the approach of policemen. On the East Main street side of the store two large boxes were found out of place. They covered an iron grating, but there is no evidence that the grating had been removed. Late Saturday night Mr. Blackstone saw the boxes in place over the grating. Doubtless one of the confederates stood on guard at that window to give the alarm in case it was necessary to do so.

Sunday forenoon Mr. Packard and Linn Blackstone visited the store for a short time. Both passed down the silk counter aisle. They did not notice anything missing or out of place, and so it is conceded that the robbery must have been committed Sunday night.

Marshal Mason has a full description of the stolen silks and is now at work trying to apprehend the thieves or locate the stolen property.

In one of the money drawers, which was not broken open, was nearly $100 in cash.

Several members of the firm are out of the city. Mr. Linn is in California, Mr. Scruggs has gone south, and Mr. Morris is in New York on a purchasing trip.

From Tuesday's Daily.

There are no new developments in the burglary at the Linn & Scruggs store, in connection with the robbery of eleven pieces of silk, each containing 60 to 75 yards. In his description card Marshal Mason describes the silk as follows: Three pieces black brocade silk, one piece black striped moire silk, one piece Armour silk, three pieces Faille silk, three pieces gros grain silk. The officer is doing his best to trace the robbers and property. The silks can be easily disposed of in some city where there is a "fence" or joint where stolen goods are received and slyly sold again. It will be difficult to recover the goods. No one in Decatur is under suspicion, but inquiries have been made about Mr. Henry, a former salesman, who was sent to Joliet for stealing goods from the store. He was sent up for several years. Some people thought that perhaps he had got a gang together and had made a sneak on the store with a view of getting even. When Henry was in the store he borrowed money of his best friends and used it gambling. Then he took after wine and women and was finally discharged. Two weeks later he was arrested for stealing from the store and his conviction followed. It is believed that the job was done by professional robbers, who had doubtless previously located the silks and had no trouble in finding them in the dark.

FOUND A VALISE.

The goods were taken away in four valises. This morning Charles Hopping came to the store and delivered a badly battered black valise which Mrs. Hopping had discovered lying under the end of a culvert back of the Cassell hill in the fifth ward. It is a new valise, but it had been stamped upon and broken. It was supposed to have been one of the valises taken from the Linn & Scruggs store, but it was not. It is a cheap article. The stolen valises were of a different color and much more valuable. However, Mr. Blackstone accepted the valise and has hung it up in the basement, where it is labeled No. 1. Other valises are expected. The firm will esteem it a favor to have all old valises found in any section of the city delivered to the store.

Last night Mr. Blackstone wrote a letter to W. H. Linn, who is somewhere in Arizona. In the letter was given a full account of the robbery.

DEATH OF W. N. ZIMMERMAN.

The Sudden Demise of a Former Resident of Decatur at Chicago.

From Monday's Daily

O. J. Zimmerman received a telegram from Chicago this morning announcing the sudden death of his father, W. N. Zimmerman, of Brights disease and dropsy. No particulars were given further than the death announcement. The deceased was 59 years of age and was a resident of this city for many years, being proprietor of the Park Hotel for a long period. He was also one of the founders of the Goodman's Band. Owing to his failing health he removed to Chicago, accompanied by his family, to receive treatment from a well-known physician. When his son, O. J., of this city, visited him several months ago, he was feeling much better. But a complication of diseases set in which resulted in his death. He leaves a widow and six children; the children are Mrs. A. H. Cox and Oscar J. Zimmerman, of this city, Mrs. Hughes Lulu, Ada and Frank Zimmerman, of Chicago.

At the Grand Next Week.

Tuesday evening, March 8, the young American actress, Cora Tanner, supported by Col. Sims' company of excellent players, from their Brooklyn Park Theatre, in Clinton Street's modern play of life in Newport and New York entitled, "Will She Divorce Him?"

Cora Tanner scored a success last night as Isabel Spencer in "Will She Divorce Him?"—*Sun.*

Those who have admired and praised Cora Tanner in other plays will praise and admire her now.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Cora Tanner in "Will She Divorce Him?" drew the sympathy of her audience at the beginning and held it uninterruptedly.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Thursday evening, March 10, Stetson's big Uncle Tom's Cabin company, with their great band, orchestra and jubilee singers. The Harrisburg *Telegram* says:

It does seem as if "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will live forever, and when produced by the hands of a capable company will continue to crowd our opera house with each visit. Yesterday afternoon and evening Stetson's company presented Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous work and drew the largest audiences that have ever greeted this popular organization in this city, despite the fact that it visits us yearly. The production was complete in all particulars and diverged from many of the well-worn features by introducing a number of truly clever specialities. The Spanish Mandolin Students and the quartette received rounds upon rounds of applause. Kate Partington caused many a smile and hearty laugh by her clever *Topsy*, while little Graham as *Eva* won the hearts of all. *Tom* in the hands of William Curry received a capable impersonation. It is useless to individualize further, as all the characters were more than acceptably filled and the audience delighted in every way. It is safe to predict that crowded houses will be the rule whenever this company pays its return visits.

Death of Mrs. Strauhal.

From Monday's Daily.

Mrs. S. F. Dodson Saturday received a telegram announcing the death of her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Strauhal at San Francisco, and asking what disposition should be made of the remains. The deceased will be remembered better as Miss Lettie Dodson, who was married to J. F. Strauhal in 1886 in this city, and they went west to reside. Mrs. Dodson telegraphed a reply to forward the remains to this city for burial.

Announcement.

John Nicholls, who has served Decatur township so faithfully and well during the past year as town clerk, will be a candidate before the Republican convention for renomination. Mr. Nicholls was a member of Co. I, 103d Ohio Infantry, and is a member of Dunham Post No. 141, G. A. R. He is a genial citizen who has hosts of personal friends who will give him their cordial support.

Horses Wanted.

I will be at the old stand on North Church street Decatur, Ill., for a few days, commencing Saturday March 5, 1892 and will buy a car load of horses for the New England market, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, and from 5 to 10 years old. Highest market price will be paid. EDWIN PRATT.
m1w1d5t

A POKER REFORMER.

The Clinton Authorities in Their Raid on Gamblers Got Some Wheat Among the Chaff.

An erudite gentleman once paraphrased a well known passage of scripture, and made it read: "Down in the meadow where the speckled hen scratcheth there may the bug be found also." Like unto this figure has been the life of Frank M. Palmer, one of Clinton's pioneer reformers. Wherever there happened to be a greenback, a prohibition or any other sort of a meeting that promised to take a vote away from the Republican party, there could Frank Palmer be found bewailing the condition of the people, and mixing the paste of reform. He was always willing to work overtime to show the people how they ought to vote, but as for Frank himself, he never failed to vote the Democratic ticket no matter what that party advocated.

He is a Democrat, pure and simple, and possesses every instinct necessary to swipe everything that can in any way contribute to the success of that party. The real bourbon in Frank was once very pointedly illustrated by a remark dropped by J. D. Rogers, one of Clinton's business men. Frank had for some minutes, one evening in 1888, regaled a company of men in a store about the statesmanship of Grover Cleveland, and intimated before he got through that he might (?) support him; when one of the company remarked that Frank was not very loyal to his professions of reform, and he replied that he was as good a Greenbacker as he ever was. Rogers retorted: "No one will dispute that, for the chances are you never were an honest one."

But Frank voted for Grover Cleveland and continued to advocate new parties. When the F. M. B. A. came into being Frank was at the accouchement and helped to handle the swaddling clothes. He took the temperature of the newcomer and figured upon the probabilities of Democratic gains in the new deal. He attended county, state and national conventions and became a blooming figure in the assemblies. He was elected one of the executive committee of the state alliance, and also treasurer of the DeWitt county alliance. He just kept on going and never stopped but once, and that was to lend a hand in the election of John M. Palmer to the United States Senate.

He advocated free coinage and the loaning of money by the government to such farmers as he at 2 per cent. and could talk long and loud upon these subjects.

But at last, to the great loss of the principles he advocates, the evil days of the copper overtook him. Gambling in Clinton had become intolerable and a raid was made a few days ago by the police, and some twenty odd sports were taken in, and among them was the Salt Creek reformer. Nearly all the boys have been fined; but Frank M. Palmer, who is reported by the boys as being unfortunate in the game, is not disposed to contribute to the city's exchequer, and, for the present, at least, is not in to official callers.

But Frank will come back; he is too honest and too much interested in the great reforms he has espoused to allow the people to suffer long by his absence. Those who report that Frank has allowed himself to become a victim of this entangling alliance with the view of gaining notoriety preparatory to going upon the stage, are mistaken. He is not that kind of a man. The evidence all points to the fact that he only desires a "fair deal." He did not play "craps."

Court Jurymen.

The following named gentlemen were drawn to-day to serve as jurymen during the ninth and tenth weeks of the present January term of the circuit court, to report next Monday:

C. Cunningham, Thomas Payne, L. E. Ernest W. E. Hubbard, Henry Belk, H. S. Colladay, Roy Longbloom, M. Einstein, G. W. Downing, Samuel Dickinson, J. M. Friend, H. Hanks, G. R. Fisk, Theo. Hildebrandt, George Drobisch, C. Lindburg and J. W. Carter, Decatur; F. M. Martin, Niantic; John Glosser, Maroa; F. M. Abrams, Pleasant View; L. E. Muirhead, Blue Mound; Joseph Jones Arthur McDaniel, Wheatland; Adam Bantner, Jr., J. A. Armstrong, W. H. Brooks, Macon; A. R. Edwards, Mt. Zion; James A. Brennan, Clarence Currier, Friends' Creek, Joshua Hubbard, Austin; J. H. Kizer Lewis Sanders, Samuel G. Davis, Long Creek, T. J. Austin, John Betzer, Whitmore, Lewis Nibiser, Milam

Warner Was There.

Saturday the Piatt county Republican central committee met at Monticello and fixed the date for the county delegate convention for Thursday, March 24 Major Warner of Clinton, was present and addressed the convention.

THE SPARROW CRUSADE.

M. A. Nickey, of Oakley, Wins the Mueller Prize Rifle.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Yesterday was the last day of grace for the sparrow hunters and it was the largest day for sparrow scalp certificates there has been since the law went into effect, three months ago. The total number brought in yesterday was 2131. During the past three months 14,969 sparrows, which had hitherto found a home in Macon county, laid down their lives, and $333.80 found its way into the pockets of the sparrow crusaders.

THE MUELLER PRIZE RIFLE.

The H. Mueller & Son Merchant street store, when the law went into effect, announced that they would cash all warrants issued by town and city clerks, and that the person who killed the greatest number before March 1st would be presented with an $8 New York Club rifle. Those who killed over 500 were very few and were as follows: M. A. Nickey of Oakley, 1209; Guy Barnes, this city, 813; G. W. Farnam, 627; C. E. Logan, 622; J. W. Myers, Long Creek, 582, and D. E. Ritchie, Warrensburg, 614. The greatest number brought in at any one time was 335 by D. M. Shuttle. As will be seen M. A. Nickey reported the largest number of bounties and will be awarded the prize. It will be noticed that Guy Barnes, son of Capt. and Mrs. John A. Barnes, is second in the list. The young man worked very hard for the prize and his efforts will be rewarded, for Mr. Mueller desires us to inform Guy that if he will call at the store to-morrow he will be presented with a fine club rifle. The action of the firm in this particular is very commendable.

DIED OF STARVATION.

Without Food for 45 Days—Burial at Mt. Zion.

The burial of Mrs. Abraham Greenfield, whose death was announced in these columns on Saturday, took place on Sunday, when Rev. W. L. Bankson conducted the services. The lady was in apparent good health about two months ago, when she predicted that she would be dead about February 15th. Soon after, we are informed, Mrs. Greenfield refused to eat, and no amount of treatment by Dr. S. R. May or members of the family could induce her to take food or nourishment. She fasted 45 days and died Friday night, leaving a husband and two sons. Her age was 68 years.

Met with an Accident.

Recently Allen Lichtenberger, son of James Lichtenberger, of Whitmore township, met with a serious accident at Pueblo, Colorado, where he was on duty as a motorman on an electric car. He came near being run over and killed, and in throwing his body out of danger one of his feet was caught by a wheel and badly hurt. A letter has been received stating that possibly the foot will be saved. Allen is 30 years old, and has a wife and three children. To-day James Lichtenberger was in the city to send his son money to tide him over until he is able to resume work.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Bruce Harkrader and family of Oreana have moved to Middletown, Iowa, to reside.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Rogers, of 902 North Church street, on Monday, February 22, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bachman, of 232 East Condit street, on Wednesday, February 24, a son.

Eli Ulery of Mt. Zion, will leave tonight for Huerfano county, Colorado, to look after his ranch.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Murphy, at their home on Prairie avenue, on February 26th—a daughter.

Robert Noon, wife and two children of Bethany, Ill, departed to-day for Livingston, Montana, where they will reside.

T. O. Reeme and family are moving their household effects to Watseka, Ill., to-day, where they will reside until fall, when they will again move to Chicago to reside permanently.

Mrs. Shillman Allen is a guest of Mrs. W. J. Quinlan. Mrs. Allen has been in Washington City visiting Dr. J. M. Gregory and wife, who are now in California to remain until spring.

Danville *News*: Judge Bookwalter went to Chicago to hold court this week and Judge E. P. Vail, of Decatur, is holding court here. He is always warmly welcomed by the Danville bar.

Miss Frances I. Clegg, who has been at Los Angeles and other points in California during the past winter, has returned to the city and re-opened her dressmaking rooms at 252 North Park street.

E. B. Sanner, of Moweaqua, while in Decatur to-day, called at the REPUBLICAN office and left a dollar for the weekly. He also put up the cash for the weekly *Globe-Democrat*, the *Toledo Blade* and the *Inter-Ocean.*

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE NEW STORE,

Next to Millikin's Bank.

10 Pieces Outing Cloth, 7½c a yard.
20 Pieces Striped Outing Cloth, 10c a yard.
30 Pieces Teazle Cloth, 12½c a yard.
40 Pieces Indigo Blue Calico, 5c a yard.
5 Pieces Black and White Plaid, worth 50c, Our price, 37½c per yard.
5 Pieces Gray and Black Mixed Dress Goods, worth 50c a yard; Our price, 37½c.
This goods is 38 inches wide.
One Lot Remnants of Edging, at Half Value.
A Large Assortment of Spring Challies.

NEW STORE,

Next to Millikin's Bank,

On Water Street

S. HUMPHREYS.

THEY FETCH 'EM!

Those ELEGANT TIES on display in our window do the work. You pass by and glance in and they do the rest.
The Nobbiest line of Ties ever shown for 25c. Actual 50c and 75c patterns.

BRYAN, JONES & CO.

4 Doors West of Post Office.

LOOK OUT

For the Change

—AT—

Bachman Bros.

If you want Bargains during this month call and see our New Styles of Furniture and Stoves, and last but not least, the BABY CARRIAGES.

We may regret selling at such Bargains, but you will never regret buying of us. No matter where you go you cannot get such bargains for cash or easy payments.

BACHMAN BROS.,

The Largest Furniture and Stove Store in Decatur.

East Main Street, Sign of the Big Elephant.

RICH FARMERS

List of Men in Decatur and Macon County Well Off.

The Chicago *Tribune* to day devotes a whole page to giving a list of wealthy farmers in the state. Macon county farmers are noted as follows

MACON COUNTY.

There are perhaps 75 or 100 farmers in this county worth $50,000 and over, while some go as high as $500,000

Orlando Powers went to Decatur a poor young man. He now has fully 7,000 acres of land, owns the opera-house in Decatur and blocks of business houses, and is the wealthiest man in the county.

William H. Ennis has farms in several counties and is worth about $500,000

Lewis B. Casner has been a farmer all his life and is worth $500,000.

Jefferson G. Willard is worth $150,000 Before the late war he raised great crops of corn, and when price did not suit him he built miles of cribs to store it and he held it until he got 80 cents and $1 a bushel for it.

In the list of other farmers worth $50,000 or more are the following

Thomas Acorn, Joseph Arthur, Frederick Bailey, S E Batchelder, Jacob Bean, J J Batchelder, David Blalock, Aaron Bricker, D. E Brooks, F A. Brown A B Camp, Dr R F Carr, J. S Childs, William B Craycroft, James Dingman, Michael Eichinger, William Evans, Charles M Fletcher, Eli Ulery, John R Hays, John A Henry, Peter Keister, Joseph Miller, Robert Moore, Martin P. Murphey, W. and D Vickery, P S Oulton, James H Parker, W H Parker, Robert Patterson, John Pistorius, John M Rainey, William Ritchie, Jason Rogers, William Shroll, Thomas J Scroggin, Frank M Shaffer, Isaac Shellebarger, William Bowers, Daniel Stockey, A Stoutenborough, A. C Traughber, A J Veach, Samuel Weaver, Lemuel Wykoff, P. W. Wykoff, David W. and Eli Brenneman, John Ullrich, John A. Brown and Dr William A. Barnes

Several of the above named farmers are dead.

Sam Houston's Land

Rev. O. J. E. Haterine of Galesburg, a Scandinavian, has just completed the purchase of 15,000 acres of land in Calhoun county, Texas, with the view of locating a Swedish colony there One league of this land was once owned by Sam Houston, and within the last decade has been in litigation, and during the contest the following letter written by Houston was put in evidence

"HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS, Nov. 25, 1852—*My Dear Sir* Your letter is before me I reside far more than 100 miles from Brazoria, and it was there where Gen. Arnold deceased and where he resided. I know it was stated that he had purchased land, but to what amount or where, I have no idea. He was entitled to a league and a labor, amounting to 4605⁸/₁₀ acres, but whether he drew it or not I cannot inform you If he did not, and I am inclined to think he did not, you cannot obtain it. I would advise you to write to Hon. E. M Pease, of Brazoria, an honorable and able lawyer, for information on the subject, and engage him to attend to the business if he will undertake it, if not, come and see to the matter in person. I think it is worth while to do so. I have not engaged in land matters myself, and whatever I have done has been gratuitously. You can mention incidentally to Mr. Pease that I referred you to him I do most sincerely hope you may succeed Your claim is not stale and can not be debarred. I loved Gen Arnold as a brother and cannot cease to feel an interest in his offspring Give my regards to your lady Truly your friend,

"SAM HOUSTON

"James S. Morris, Esq"

"If I live I hope to pass your town about the 18th or 20th of September"

The E M Pease referred to was Governor of Texas, both as a Democrat and as a Republican

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis, was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill, had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawber, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at King & Wood's drug store. cm

THERE are just about as many dishonest money Republicans in Congress as there are honest money Democrats, and within their respective parties these two classes are about on all fours in point of influence in bringing their parties to their way of thinking That is to say, the honest money Democrats have about as little influence in their party against a free silver coinage bill, as the free coinage Republicans have in favor of such a bill in the Republican party.

A National Event.

The holding of the World's Fair in a city scarcely fifty years old will be a remarkable event, but whether it will really benefit the nation as much as the discovery of the Restorative Nervine by Dr Franklin Miles is doubtful. This is just what the American people need to cure their excessive nervousness, dyspepsia, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, nervous debility, dullness, confusion of mind etc. It acts like a charm. Trial bottle and fine book on "Nervous and Heart Diseases," with unequaled testimonials, *free* at W O Armstrong's. *It is warranted to contain no opium, morphine or dangerous drugs.* d&w

THE most reliable make of Ladies' Muslin Underwear and Corset Covers at lowest prices, can be found at Linn & Scruggs D. G. & C. Co. d&w

ANOTHER STORY.

What a Dalton City Man Knows About the Horse Thief Case

The following story of Charles Poling's crooked deal at Dalton City is told by a correspondent in the Sullivan *News*

A young man giving his name as Charles Poling has been engaged as a farm hand for the past three weeks by William Fletcher. Among his few belongings was a pony, saddle and bridle. Recently the young man presented a check for $25 to the Dalton City bank for payment Cashier Hight had seen Poling on the streets but declined to cash the check which was drawn on the Farmers National Bank of Springfield, Ill., by John Kennedy and made payable to G. A. Madfeld or order and was properly endorsed by Madfeld Poling said he would leave the check at the bank and telegraph to Springfield and would also bring r Fletcher in to indentify him. He went out and while gone Mr Fletcher stepped into the bank and up on being questioned said Poling had a horse at his house, Poling returned to the bank and the cashier decided to cash the check. There were forty cents charges and Poling said he would take $4 60 and leave $20 on deposit This naturally allayed all suspicions and he was paid the $4 60. On Thursday of last week he drew his $20 out, giving his check for the amount The original check was a time check and was not payable until Friday On Saturday he sold his pony and saddle to Langford Kirby for $9, and on Sunday night he went to the barn of Joseph Stocks and stole a valuable horse, also the saddle he had sold Kirby and a bridle from the barn of Harry Grounds and "skipped by the light of the moon" No trace has been received of him yet Since his disappearance a deputy sheriff, of Sangamon county, has been here after Poling, wanting him for stealing the pony he sold Kirby and the stealing of another horse near Moawequa After his disappearance Cashier Hight has written the Springfield bank, thinking he has a clever forgery on hand He has received word that Kennedy's check was not good but has sent the check to the last named bank The aggregate rewards for Poling's capture amount to nearly $200, and if taken it will go hard with him

No Place to Live.

There has been some growling because in Oregon we have had twenty-six rainy days during the past month. People who feel inclined to resent this should go over to Japan and "settle" at Gifu, where during thirty days lately they have had 1,757 earthquake shocks. This is one every half hour and a few shocks over. Most people will agree that this is a very shocking state of affairs, and must have a very deleterious effect on the dairying industry, as under such circumstances it would be impossible for cream to rise

It is impossible to settle coffee there with either fishskin or egg shells, and the grounds have to be held down by hydraulic pressure When one reads of blizzards and la grippe on one hand and perpetual earthquakes on the other, he can thank his stars that he lives in Oregon, where the early and the later rains fall copiously and the clouds drop their garnered treasures down promiscuously and where crops never fail—Portland Oregonian

Queer Place for a Marriage Ceremony

Mary Buckner and W B Whitney called at the residence of Magistrate Brownfield Friday night They were very anxious to be married, and that, too, in a hurry It was nearly midnight, and the magistrate was in bed They said they wanted to catch a train that left in an hour, but it would take some time to dress, and the magistrate hit upon a novel plan The couple were invited to his bedroom the necessary papers were drawn up and while lying on his couch the marriage ceremony was performed—Louisville Courier Journal

Skeleton Found In a Tree

Wednesday a party of hunters near Dublin, Ky., succeeded in treeing a coon, and were unable to dislodge him. Then they chopped the tree down, and to their amazement found it was hollow, and that in the hollow was lodged a skeleton. The coon was forgotten, everyone crowding around to see the skeleton The clothing was carefully examined, and in the pockets were found papers which proved the remains to be those of Henry Hayden, who disappeared seven years ago. Large shot were found in the clothing of the skeleton, proving death to have resulted from gun-shot wounds

It seems Henry Hayden lived near his brother-in law, Robert Price They did not get along together, having frequent quarrels. One day Hayden disappeared, and some were not slow to accuse Price of knowing something about it Shortly afterward Price took his family and the family of Hayden and went to Texas to live, and is there now.

Special Delivery Letters

Postmaster Sexton of Chicago, has greatly expedited the delivery of special delivery letters by stretching a wire from the place in the postoffice where they are mailed to the office where they are registered, so that they can be whisked across the mailing room, as parcels are sent to the cashier in a dry goods store He has also proposed to Assistant Postmaster-General Whitefield that in lieu of special delivery stamps the government shall provide special delivery envelopes of an easily distinguishable color, and that the government shall pay the car fare of the carriers who deliver special delivery letters He says that the impression that the special delivery system is a failure is erroneous, and that it is growing in popularity all the time. He admits, however, that the service is susceptible of very great improvement.

N. W. RUCKER has bought the Combs' restaurant, 114 North Water street, where he is prepared to serve good, square meals for 25 cents. Lunch at all hours. Oysters in every style. 25w1m

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

Golden Opportunities in this Department.

EVERY WINTER GARMENT MUST GO.

We Need Room

OUR TRADE IS GROWING and our Stock is GROWING, and we MUST have the room these CLOAKS take, and NOW is your opportunity to save money.

A Pusher for Thursday and Friday.

25 Doz. MEN'S HEAVY MERINO UNDERWEAR, 35c each—regular 50c and 60c qualities.
15 Doz. CHILDREN'S RIBBED MERINO UNDERDERWEAR, ages 2 to 6, 15c—regular 25c and and 30c Grade.

SEE OUR NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

CHAS. T. JOHNSTON,

Hays' Old Stand,
151 NORTH WATER ST.

WE HAVE

Now On Sale,

500 PAIRS

—OF—

SELZ, SCHWAB & CO.'S

Genuine Hand-Sewed Shoes

FOR GENTLEMEN.

The regular prices of these Elegant FOOT-FORM SHOES are $5.00 and $6.00 a Pair.

THEY GO AT

$3.50, $3.50, $3.50,

All Widths and Sizes, A to EE.

FIVE DIFFERENT STYLES OF LASTS.

Avail Yourselves of this GREAT SALE.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS.

WAGGONER & DOWNING,

Post Office Shoe Store.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

PEDDECORD, BURROWS & CO.

BANKERS.

WE TRANSACT A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS

Same as an incorporated bank Buy and Sell Exchange, Receive Deposits, Discount Business Paper,

LOAN MONEY on MORTGAGE SECURITY

Make Mortgage Investments for Customers and furnish them

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

under their own key, in OUR FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT, free of Charge.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

J. Millikin & Co.,

BANKERS,

—AND—

Dealers in Exchange

Safety Deposit Boxes for the use of those wishing a secure place for their Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, Insurance Policies, etc.

DECATUR CARPET FACTORY

(Lancaster Carpet Factory of Pennsylvania)

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fine Rag and Chain Carpets.

Special attention given to

WEAVING CARPETS.

No work done by women

Hundreds of Patterns to Select From.

CHARLES PFISTER.

S S Lincoln Square (2d floor.) Decatur, Ill

Notice.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss
COUNTY OF MACON }

In the County Court to the July Term, A. D, 1892

In the matter of the application of the city of Decatur, to open and establish an alley

TO MARY BOLES—You are hereby notified that the above entitled proceedings are now pending in said court in said county and state, and that said proceedings are pending to the next term of said court, and that in and by said proceedings land owned by you is sought to be taken and damaged for the purpose of opening and establishing an alley

Now, unless you shall personally be and appear before said court on the first day of said term to be held in said city, county and state, on the 11th day of July, A. D 1892, to which time and place the summons is returnable and object, plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed and an order, judgment and decree entered against you according to the prayer of said petition.

GEO. P. HARDY, County Clerk.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

$50,000.00+

WORTH OF

Clothing!

Which Must be Disposed of Within the Next 90 Days.

We are positively going to build this Spring on the site now occupied by us, and it is absolutely necessary that our enormous stock of Clothing be reduced, for want of suitable accommodations.

Everything Goes: No Reserve.

Bargains in Everything.

Do not Miss this Opportunity, as Everything is Sold at Absolute First Cost to us.

B. STINE CLOTHING CO.

Decatur, Illinois.

BUY THE BEST!

When looking for a Watch investigate the qualities of the

ROCKFORD.

We have these Celebrated

WATCHES

In all varieties, and the prices are no higher than inferior goods of other manufacture.

W. R. ABBOTT & CO.

CLARK'S TRADE MILE-END MARK SPOOL COTTON

The Best Six-Cord Thread

For Hand and Machine Use.

—IN—

WHITE, BLACK AND COLORS,

—FOR SALE BY—

LINN & SCRUGGS

Dry Goods and Carpet Company.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE Macon county Sunday school convention will be held at Blue Mound September 8 and 9, Thursday and Friday.

DR. W. H. WILDER, formerly of Decatur, has been chosen to deliver the address for the G. A. R. at Bloomington on Memorial Day.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in Gents', Ladies' and Children's Knitted underwear and Unlaundried Shirts, at Linn & Scruggs D. G. & C. Co.

THIS week Attorney Harry H. Crea is formally announced a candidate for the Republican nomination for state's attorney of Piatt county by the Monticello *Herald*.

THE coming season the great Barnum show will have a new spectacular feature. It will be the spectacle of "Columbus Discovering America," and it will be more gorgeous than anything ever before attempted beneath a tent.

WE have just received large invoices of fresh garden and flower seeds. The Spencer & Lehman Company, corner Main and Wood streets. feb17-d&w2m

THE estate of the late Solomon Williamson consists of $800 worth of personal property and 60 acres of land. W. E. Williamson, son of the deceased, has been appointed administrator; bond, $1600.

IN the county court last evening Joseph Billis, aged 37 years, on complaint of Mrs. H. M. Wright, was adjudged insane by a jury. He will be taken to the asylum at Kankakee. Billis imagines that he is pursued by unknown men who intend to do him violence.

DR. J. W. MITCHELL, who has 10 acres of land north of the Kanan addition in the seventh ward, is getting ready to plat the tract and put about 45 residence lots on the market. George V. Loring will make the survey. The tract is north of West Edmund street, and about a block west of the north end of Monroe street.

HORACE TUCKER, general freight agent of the Illinois Central, and who has been in the service of that company for the last thirty years, is about to leave that road. This is in accord with the plan which has been followed by the new management, and which brought about the retirement of Jeffreys and others. To be plain, Mr. Tucker has received notice of his dismissal.

THE "Centimeri" kid gloves are the handsomest, best fitting, best wearing and cheapest gloves in the U. S.

LINN & SCRUGGS D. G. & C. Co.,
dec30d&wtf Sole Agents for Decatur, Ill

THE Secretary of State on Wednesday issued a license for the incorporation of the Mechanicsburg and Buffalo Camp Meeting Association, at Mechanicsburg, whose object is to promote the cause of christianity and also to hold an annual camp meeting in Mechanicsburg township. The capital stock is $2400, and the incorporators are William S. Bullard, Henry T. Fullenwider, Lewis B. Hall, Joseph McDaniel and Frederick Priest. Mr. Bullard and Mr. Fullenwider are relatives of J. B. Bullard, of this city.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Date for the Township Meeting Fixed for Saturday, March 19th.

From Friday's Daily.

A meeting of the chairmen of the Republican township committee for the eleven districts in Decatur township was held last night at the rooms of M. F. Kanan, in Haworth Block. Each district was represented. It was a meeting to decide on the time and place of holding the delegate nominating convention, and the time of holding the primary meetings. M. F. Kanan was the chairman of the conference, A. H. Mills secretary.

The date selected for holding the convention is Saturday, March 19, at 7:30 p. m., at the court house. The primaries will be held in the separate districts on Friday evening, March 18, the night previous to the convention. The delegate representation will be the same as that in 1891—5 from the first; 3, second; 10, third; 8, fourth; 9, fifth; 7, sixth; 8, seventh; 8, eighth; 8, ninth; 6, tenth, and 7 eleventh, a total of 79.

SCRIBNER ACQUITTED.

Belief of the Jury that Amos Did Not Strike to Kill.

From Saturday's Daily.

The second trial of Amos Scribner in the circuit court under the indictment for assault with intent to kill James Portwood, ended this afternoon in the acquittal of the defendant. It was the desire of the jury to find Scribner guilty of an assault but under the instructions they could not do that, and hence it was a verdict of acquittal.

A Candidate.

Attorney George F. Wickens, an active young Republican who has been a member of the Macon county bar three years, is announced to-day as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. Mr. Wickens, because of his knowledge of the law, would make a most excellent justice.

Death of Miss Clara Crane.

Miss Clara Crane died on Friday at the home of her father, E. E. Crane, on East Prairie street, of cancer of the stomach, aged 27 years. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 2:30 from the residence.

TAKEN IN FOR $24.00.

Charles Poling Wanted for Forgery and Horse Stealing.

From Thursday's Daily.

Charles Poling, a smooth countryman, who has been going about doing farm work, is wanted at Moweaqua, Dalton City and Springfield for crooked work. Three weeks ago he appeared at William Fletcher's farm, near Dalton City, riding a pony. He got work at Fletcher's place and had been on duty two weeks, when he dropped in at the bank of Keller & Hight, when after a little slow talking, he presented a check for $25 drawn on a Springfield bank by John Kennedy, who is now supposed to reside near Mt. Pulaski. The check was endorsed by the party in whose favor it was drawn, and made payable to the order of Charles Poling. There was some question about the genuineness of the check, but as Poling said he wanted to leave $20 of the amount on deposit and that he would go to the telegraph office and wire the Springfield bank, Mr. Hight was thrown off his guard and he cashed the check, giving Poling $4.60, and keeping 40 cents for exchange and placing $20 in the bank to the credit of Poling, who went out and rode away to the Fletcher place. A telegram was sent to Springfield asking about Kennedy. The bank wired back for better directions as the address of Kennedy was not given, and then Mr. Hight forwarded the check by mail. A few days later, last Saturday, Poling came to the bank, and on the pretense of loaning the money to Fletcher, he drew out the $20. He did not know where to sign his name to the check, and appeared so honest and green in the deal, that no thought of crookedness was entertained. But the sequel shows that Poling is a smooth thief and is possibly a forger, who should be caught and put behind stone walls. After leaving the bank Poling sold his pony and saddle worth $40 to a farmer for $9, and disappeared Sunday night. The same night Joseph Stock had a horse valued at $100 stolen from his farm, and Poling's bank deal, the sacrifice sale of the pony and the sudden disappearance of the young man, fastened suspicion upon him. The pony is believed to have been stolen from a party residing near Moweaqua. A reward of about $125 has been offered for the capture of Poling. The Decatur officers are on the watch for him. He is wanted at Springfield for horse stealing.

Killed by the Cars.

From Saturday's Daily

Last evening, at Cerro Gordo, near the station house, George F. Mathews, a druggist in the town, was found dead between the tracks, evidently struck by one of the passing trains. His skull was crushed and there were other injuries. Conductor Voss, who had his freight train at Cerro Gordo doing some switching, found the body, which was removed to the station, where the inquest was held to day by the coroner of Piatt county. Mathews came from Champign, and had been in the drug business at Cerro Gordo about a year. Mr. M. was at Urbana yesterday. He got on a freight train at Tolono and came through to Cerro Gordo. The train did not stop and Mathews jumped off to meet his death by the fall.

Mr. Mathews was about 40 years of age. He leaves a widow and five children. His family had remained at Urbana because a vacant house could not be found at Cerro Gordo. Yesterday he was notified that an empty dwelling was at his disposal, and it was Mr. Mathews intention to bring his family to Cerro Gordo this week.

Gone West.

Piatt county farmers appear to be leaving by the train load for the west. Last week a train of 25 cars well loaded passed through Decatur over the Wabash and Central for the west. The farmers in the party were: Peter Schroll, two cars, 7 horses, bound for Independence, Iowa, where Schroll has 160 acres of land. R. A. Marshall, one car and three horses, Clarion, Wright county, Kansas, 160 acres; Levi Blickenstaff, one car and 9 head of horses, Central City, Iowa, 160 acres; Elmer Robinson to Clarion; Lewis Rambo, two cars and 10 horses to Clarion, Iowa, where he will farm 320 acres for Benj. Bowman; James McIntyre, two cars and 15 horses, Storm Lake, Iowa, where he will farm 400 leased acres; Erastus Cross, one car and 5 horses, to Wright county, Iowa; Joe Robinson, three horses, to Wright county, 160 acres; and Isaac Leslie, one car and 6 horses, to Storm Lake. The parties named were from Milmine and Cerro Gordo.

Politicans Were There in Force.

From Friday's Daily.

At the Newman G. A. R. post camp fire last night, the speakers included Gov. Fifer, Horace Clark, who aspires to the to be Governor, J. G. Cannon, ex-Senator Cochran, and Attorney General George Hunt. Gov. Fifer and Judge Clark met in Tuscola and both spoke from the same platform. Brief speeches were also made by the other candidates present. Judge Clark went to Chicago.

Death.

From Friday's Daily.

John Scott, the venerable father of Congressman Owen Scott, died yesterday morning at Watson, Effingham county.

Ladies' Wraps.

The first invoice of new spring jackets and capes for ladies and children have been received at

LINN & SCRUGGS D. G. & C. Co.

IT WAS A BIG SALE.

Good Prices for James W. Huddleston's Stock at Auction.

From Friday's Daily.

The auction sale of horses and other stock by James W. Huddleston at his farm near Forsyth, yesterday afternoon, was well attended by farmers who were there on business. An exceptionally fine lot of stock was sold, and all commanded what are said to be top-notch auction prices—the best sale of the season. The aggregate was between $3500 and $4,000, a greater number of buyers paying cash to get the discount. The auctioneer was Tobey Ward, and Dell Bartlett was the clerk. An excellent warm lunch, which was generally praised, was served liberally at noon.

THE BUYERS.

Horses were sold as follows to the parties named:

Brown Clyde, stallion, 4 years old, A. Herman, Forsyth; $510.

Gertrude, bay mare, 5 years old, Minor Alsup, Maroa; $200.

Mable, bay mare, 5 years old, Minor Alsup, Maroa; $135

Fannie, dun mare, 8 years old, William Hinkle, Forsyth; $105.

Bet, gray mare, 12 years old, James Hockaday, Forsyth; $67.

Nellie, bay mare, 8 years old, Pratt Nelson, Maroa; $175.

Colley, black mare, six years old, Allen Jones, Maroa; $131.

Snap, gray mare, 4 years old, Pratt Nelson, Maroa; $200.

Pet, gray mare, 2 years old, Frank Huddleston, Forsyth; $170.

Minnie, gray mare, 1 year old, Warner Alsup, Maroa, $59.

Topsy, bay mare, two years old, William Hinkle, Forsyth; $75.

Dollie, dun mare, 2 years old, Charles Thrift, Forsyth; $71.

Zeppa, bay mare, 2 years old, M. Kallenbach, Boody; $142.

Mel, bay mare, one year old, Charles Thrift, Forsyth; $86.

Kittie, bay mare 2 years old, Lee Heiser, Forsyth; $46.

Missouri, bay horse, 2 years old, G. B. Butler, Forsyth; $35.

Harry, bay horse 3 years old, Thomas Costello, Emery; $69.

Maud, black filly 2 years old, Pratt Nelson, Maroa; $131.

Minnie, bay mare 4 years old, A. Stein; Emery; $149.

Snip, bay mare 1 year old, P. Garvin, Emery, $27.

Lucy, bay mare 3 years old, William Reeser, Emery; $131.

Pair of black 1-year-old fillies, Warner Alsup, Maroa; $112.

Pair of bay fillies 1 year old, Pratt Nelson, Maroa; $149.

Bay filly, 1 year old, Warner Alsup, Maroa; $100.

Bay filly, 1 year old, G. B. Butler, Forsyth; $54.

Midget, James Harrold; $35.

Brood sows sold at $20 to $25. Other stock and various articles of value were sold.

Squire Hopson's Will.

From Saturday's Daily.

The last will of the late Squire James Hopson, who died at Macon, was filed today for probate. He gave $2000 to C. B. Hopson to be paid within two years from death; the home place to the widow; all personal property to be sold at auction, one third of the proceeds to go to the widow, the balance to be divided between Ed. F. Hopson, Otho R. Hopson, Ethel D. Hopson, and Lucy V. Hopson; the rent of the farm, after paying all expenses, to go one-third to the widow, and the balance to be divided same as personal property fund; if the farm is sold the same division as above shall be made, the executors of the will are Sarah A. Hopson, Ed. F. Hopson, and Otho R. Hopson. In a codicil, bequests of stock are made to Otho Hopson, who is designated to have control of the home farm for three years, for which he shall pay a moderate rent.

Died at Springfield.

From Friday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. William Marsh left last night for Springfield, in response to a telegram, announcing the death of Mr. Marsh's father, Henry S. Marsh. The deceased was roundhouse foreman at Springfield for the Wabash railroad. He attended to his duties yesterday morning until 9.30, and then went home, where he died shortly after reaching there, of heart disease, while sitting in a chair. He was 56 years of age, and had been in the employ of the Wabash for twenty-five years. Prior to that he was employed by the C. & A. He leaves a large family.

For Justice.

Marion May is a candidate for justice of the peace, subject to the Republican county convention. Mr. May has lived in Decatur and Macon county for forty years. He is a man of good judgment and is well qualified to fill the office. He served four years in the war. He enlisted in the Seventh Illinois cavalry and was a true and distinguished soldier, and while in Andersonville and other prisons was taken with rheumatism from which he has continually suffered ever since his nomination means election.

Suddenly Stricken.

From Saturday's Daily.

Miss Abbie Sweeney, a lovable young lady of Danville, on her way home from a ball at 2 o'clock in the morning with a party of friends, was suddenly stricken with heart disease and died within two hours. She had been afflicted with heart trouble for several years, and the least exertion always brought severe pains.

Death of David Sechrist.

David Sechrist died on Friday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock at his home, No 368 East Decatur street, of consumption, aged 37 years. The deceased had been sick for the past three years, and his death was not entirely unexpected. He leaves a wife and two children, Jessie and Fred, to mourn his death.

IT WILL COST HIM $100.

Verdict of Guilty in the Bradley Case—A New Trial for Scribner.

From Friday's Daily.

This morning at 9 o'clock the jury in the case of The People vs. James Bradley, tried for assault to outrage Mrs. John Cowger, retired to make up a verdict. This afternoon the jury brought in a verdict of guilty on the assault count, and the court fixed the fine at $25 and costs. Bradley has property, and can pay the bill, which will cost him something near $100.

THE SCRIBNER CASE.

This forenoon the case of the The People vs. Amos Scribner, indicted for assault upon James Portwood with intent to kill, was called up for a second trial, and Lewis Dunn, William Surdam, William Niedermeyer, George W. Betzer, Arthur McNabb, Mr. Parlier, Henry Gossett, Mr. Dunn, J. H. Durfee, William Ellis and Mr. Mattes were accepted as the jurymen. At the former trial at the present term of court the jury failed to agree, and hence the second trial. Portwood was assaulted at Long Grove, southeast of Macon, in the edge of the county, by Amos Scribner who struck him over the head with a heavy board. The assault was the outcome of a quarrel between Portwood and "Red" Scribner, father of the defendant, about a tree, which Portwood said Scribner had stolen. The attorney for the defendant is C. C. Leforgee. The People are represented by State's Attorney Mills.

Bound Over.

From Saturday's Daily.

LAST evening two boys stole a caddy of tobacco from the Wabash freight house. The box was opened, the plugs taken out, broken into pieces and distributed among other boys. The police arrested several of them, among them one of the boys who helped steal the stuff. The one who actually did the stealing was not caught. All the boys not directly implicated in the stealing were released. The boy Coons was locked up in the Short Street station. He confessed that he was present when the stealing was done, and received the box from the other boy. He is about twelve years old, and will doubtless go to the reform school.

To-day the young men were bound over in the sum of $200 each to await the action of the grand jury.

Justus Lukens Dead.

From Thursday's Daily.

Last evening Mrs. Henry Bishop received a note stating that Justus Lukens had died at Riverside, California, last Thursday, Feb. 18th, on his return from the office where he was employed. Justus was well known in Decatur, where he had lived for many years. He was a good accountant and was employed here in the Decatur office of the Consolidated Tank Line Company. His parents, Mr and Mrs. Comley Lukens, and his sisters, went to California with Justus in the hope that his health might be restored. He was a consumptive, and when he left Decatur a few years ago he was in a critical condition.

Orange Blossoms.

From Thursday's Daily.

The marriage of Miss Anna M. Hahn and Edward W. Frahlman was celebrated last evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the residence of Caroline Frahlman, No. 666 East Lawrence street, in the presence of about eighty relatives and friends. Rev. Peiper, of Springfield, was the officiating clergyman. The attendants were Annie Blakley and Edward Myers. The bride was attired in a beautiful costume of electric gray Henrietta cloth, wearing a full bridal veil and orange blossoms. A bountiful wedding supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Frahlman will reside at 666 East Lawrence street.

The Charles Poling Case.

Information was received Friday by Marshal Mason in reference to Charles Poling and his conduct at Springfield and Dalton City. It is known now that the $25 check came into Poling's hands in a straight way. He did not forge it, if it is spurious. He got it in a trade for a horse and buggy he stole at Springfield. In the exchange he got the check and a pony. The officers have learned that Poling will be a hard man to find. He seldom goes near a large city and can generally be heard of in small out-of-the-way places.

Death of Mrs. Dumont's Father.

Mrs. W. L. Dumont Friday received a telegram from Albany, N. Y., announcing the death of her father, William E. Castle, in that city on Monday February 22nd, of paralysis aged 56 years. No other particulars were given.

MARRIED.

At the Presbyterian manse at 7 p. m., Feb. 25, by Rev. Dr. Penhallegon, W. A. Echols of Indianapolis, Ind., and Miss Marion B. Dickinson of Decatur.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Patterson, 936 North Church street, Feb. 25, by Rev. C. E. Torrey, David Patterson, Jr., and Miss Laura Christison, both of Decatur.

At Louisville, Ky., Feb. 24, Edgar Parks and Miss Ruth B. Wells, both of Niantic, Ill.

The couple were in Decatur yesterday on their way home. The bride is a daughter of Major A. W. Wells, postmaster and merchant at Niantic, and it is represented that the parents of the young lady were opposed to the union, but it is presumed that now all is forgiven.

DIED.

At the family residence, No. 948 South Broadway, Feb. 24, of consumption, Mrs. Samuel Friend, aged 51 years.

The deceased has been ill a long time. She leaves a husband and five children. They are Mrs. George Long of Rogersford, Pa.; U. E. Friend and Sheridan, Lulu and Edith Friend of Decatur.

At Mt. Zion, Feb. 26, at 10:45 p. m., Mrs. A. Greenfield, aged 68 years.

Deceased leaves a husband and three sons.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.

ENTERED at the Postoffice at Decatur, Illinois as second class mail matter.

HAS any one heard from the Blair presidential boom since the day of its birth?

AT the present writing Mr. Bland is still in possession of the bars and will not allow a Democrat to escape before showing his hand by voting on the free silver bill.

THE house and senate journals of the Thirty-Seventh General Assembly will soon be ready for distribution, they have nearly all been printed and go to the binder this week.

Now that the Supreme court has decided the sugar bounty clause of the McKinley law constitutional, it will be in order for Congressman Scott to attempt an amendment of the constitution or a reorganization of the Supreme court.

WHEN the Democrats claimed that Cleveland displayed great courage in coming out against the free coinage of silver they should have added that his courage would kill him with his party. That is what it did.

AS THE nondescripts who met in St. Louis last week have organized a party and refused to admit the Prohibition party into affiliation, the question will now be whether the St. Louis party or the Prohibition party will be the third party.

IF David B. Hill is nominated for president, by the Democrats, the west must have the vice presidential nomination, and we suggest for second place that sterling Illinois Democrat, Joseph C. Mackin. Like Hill, he too, says: "I am a Democrat."

THOSE Democrats in New York who have called a second state convention declare that Mr. Cleveland has no power to say it shall not be held; as the movement is purely an anti-Hill, anti-boss movement and is not necessarily in the interest of Cleveland or any other Democrat.

IT is not often that the wife of a husband she loves will so far degrade her womanhood as to marry the assassin of her husband, but the Democratic party will degrade itself by accepting as its protector David B. Hill, the political assassin of Grover Cleveland. David B. Hill will be the Democratic nominee for President.

A COUNTY local option bill is likely to pass the Iowa senate. It is to be hoped such a bill will have a constitutional majority in the house as a county option law would come nearer the requirements of the conditions in Iowa than the present laws, which are not enforced where enforcement is most needed.

IN a recent interview Governor McKinley made the following true statement in regard to one feature of the tariff bearing his name: "Why, we've got fifteen pearl button factories in this country now, one of them away out in Omaha; and they are paying American wages, using better machinery and selling American pearl buttons to the people as cheap as ever. In fact, as with plate glass, we've over-produced pearl buttons, and now the manufacturers are talking of a pearl button trust. Think of a pearl button trust in America when a year ago the mugwumps said we could never make them!" And so it is of every article to which the panic of high prices in 1890 was attached.

Mark Bassett.

Hon. Mark Bassett of Peoria, candidate for the Republican nomination for state treasurer, is in the city to-day meeting again his old friends and forming new ones. Mr. Bassett is much elated over the evidently good prospects of securing the nomination he seeks. His popularity at home is in his favor, having several times carried his county, which is strongly Democratic, when standing for election to office. He was a faithful soldier during the war, and was one of the men who escaped from Libby prison by means of the historic tunnel; was recaptured before he reached the Union lines, but subsequently made a successful escape from one of the prisons further south.

As a candidate for treasurer, Mr. Bassett has declared that he has no desire to, and will not use, the interest from the public funds for his own gain. He is willing, if nominated and elected, to serve the people for the salary fixed for the office, and is in favor, if the laws do not permit the deposit of state funds and the covering of accrued interest back into the treasury, of so amending the laws that the people may have what belongs to them without question. Whatever may be said by designing men, by way of burlesque touching this matter, there is no doubt that the people will demand a change of some sort that will preclude the possibility of any man, who may chance to be state treasurer, lining his pockets with hundreds of thousands of dollars which in equity belongs to them, and the chances are that the next Republican state convention will speak with a strong and honest voice on this matter in its next platform.

IF Mark Bassett receives the nomination at the hands of the party it will have no cause to regret the choice it made.

New Washington, Penn., People are not slow about taking hold of a new thing, if the article has merit. A few months ago David Byers of that place, bought his first stock of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He has sold it all and ordered more. He says: "It has given the best of satisfaction. I have warranted every bottle, and have not had one come back." 25 cent, 50 cent and $1 bottles for sale by Meisler, pharmacist.

Democratic vs. Republican Reciprocity.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear misinformed or designing Democrats say that reciprocity, as interpreted by the McKinley tariff law, is no more nor less than the theft of a Democratic doctrine, taken up by the Republican party to save itself from anihilation by the resistless tread of Democratic tariff reform. The ignorance or dishonesty of those Democrats who make such claims, is well shown in the recent utterances of Senator Vest of Missouri. That garrulous statesman says the Democratic party is in favor of reciprocity, but not in favor of the sort of reciprocity set up in the McKinley law. He declares that a fraud, and says his party favors "genuine" reciprocity which is free trade.

Here then we have two facts stated, that Republican reciprocity is not acceptable to Democrats and that "genuine" reciprocity or free trade is the doctrine of the Democratic party. As to the first there is no more similarity between the reciprocity of the McKinley law and the "genuine" reciprocity referred to by Mr. Vest as being the doctrine of the Democratic party than between a protective tariff and free trade, and that is the reason it is not acceptable to Democrats.

The reciprocity of the McKinley bill is protection to American manufacturers and American farm products. The first principle of protection is that American industries should be diversified—that the more men can be employed in factories and in other pursuit, other than farming, the better it will be for the farmer and the more independent the country will become. The object of reciprocity by the methods of the McKinley law is to open favored markets by contract for the surplus products of our farmers, and also to open markets by contract for our manufactured products, thus enlarging the home market also for the farmer's product by employing more men in manufacturing goods to sell in the new markets, opened by special contract under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law. The reciprocity clause of this law provides for opening American markets free for such nations as have certain products to sell as which we do not produce; in lieu of which they open to us their markets for such farm products and manufactured products as we have to sell, and which they do not produce—the effect being that under such contract this nation and the nation it trades with favor each other in the traffic in articles mentioned in the contract.

"Genuine" reciprocity is the opposite of this. Vest says it is free trade. Free trade places a tariff upon the articles we do not produce, and thus at the outset shuts out the possibility of reciprocal trade between this country on non-competing articles and opens wide this country on competing articles at the expense of American workingmen, which is the end of reciprocity, as with cheap European labor and a free American market, it would be a one-sided affair; and the only way then open for America to reciprocate would be to reduce labor to a European basis.

Mr. Vest is mistaken in only one point, and that is in assuming that free trade and reciprocity are synonymous. Reciprocity gives America hold of one end of the string, while free trade is the absolute surrender of American to foreign interests.

Constitutional.

The cases carried up by Marshall Field, of Chicago, and some New York merchants with the view of having the McKinley tariff law declared unconstitutional, on certain technical grounds, have been decided by that tribunal adverse to those gentlemen. The Supreme court has decided the law constitutional, and these Democratic importers will hereafter drop in with the common herd and yield obedience to the law of their own land. These gentlemen in bringing suit were simply carrying out the wishes of the Democratic party, just as they did in 1890, when they told the people that the McKinley law would raise the prices of the goods they had to buy.

The Democratic party is fortunate in having men engaged in importing and in other business who go out of their way to aid that party. While it is true that the effect of such work is only temporary, and often in the end bad for that party, yet it shows a devotion to retrogressive principles that can only be accounted for on the ground that the participants are actuated by the worst sort of party prejudice.

The Democratic party has for many years contended that protection was unconstitutional, and more than once have Democrats managed to get the question before the courts; but the line of decisions have all favored the constitutionality of protection. This last effort ought to satisfy that party that further proceedings along that course are useless. The country has advanced too far along the line of prosperity and precedent to listen to the wail of the bourbon. The prosperity of the country cannot be stopped to satisfy the hypochondriacs. These people ought to learn this fact, and settle down to business like the rest of mankind; and learn also to believe that we live in a country that is getting on in fair shape without the aid of British theories and dangerous notions.

MISS BESSIE H. BRODER, of Burlington, Vt., had a disease of the scalp which caused her hair to become very harsh and dry and to fall so freely she scarcely dared comb it. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave her a healthy scalp, and made the hair beautiful thick and glossy.

The Compulsory School Law.

The REPUBLICAN, in view of the fact that Judge Collins, who is spoken of as a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket, has been reported as saying he favored the repeal of the present compulsory school law, has been asked by the Democratic organ on Prairie street to write an editorial about the Democrats backing water.

The inference wrapped up in this parcel is that the Republicans have backed water on the school law. In the first place, Judge Collins does not pretend to speak for the party, and secondly, while he says he favors the repeal of the present law, he also says he favors the greatest possible personal liberty and thinks it should be abridged only when it becomes absolutely necessary.

The school law as it stands was not a party measure, but was voted for by Democrats and Republicans alike. When the bill was before the House, no Democrat protested against its passage. But in the campaign of 1890 the Democratic demagogues of the state conceived the notion that it would bring votes to the Democratic ticket to make the school law a partisan question by clamoring about it restraining the rights of certain people. They did it and they succeeded in deceiving some people temporarily.

No one disputed the fact that the law needed some amending, as nearly all laws, after being on trial, are discovered to need.

The Republicans in their state platform recognized this fact and declared in favor of revision. John M. Palmer, the leader and representative Democrat of the state, about this time said: "If the law should be amended so that the decision of the local board of directors should not be final in declaring what constituted a legal school, but that the father in a disputed case should have recourse to the decision of the higher tribunals it would be fully gained in every respect. It was not the intention of the framers of that law that any sect or church or nationality should be discriminated against, and I think such an amendment as would prevent any possible discrimination and at the same time secure the teaching of the rudimentary branches in ENGLISH would meet not only the approval of the original framers of that law but the approbation of the public in general."

This statement embraced the particulars in which all agreed the law was defective and in which it should be amended. The legislature was elected; several bills amending the law were introduced in both branches of the legislature. One, embodying these amendments, which Palmer had admitted were all that were necessary to perfect the law, passed the Republican senate but was defeated by the Democrats in the house.

The grounds upon which the Democrats now based their opposition was that the senate bill required the teaching of the rudimentary branches in the English language, the very thing Palmer said should be secured in the law and to which no one objected. By this demagogical contention the law failed of amendment. It is clear that the Democrats did not desire the amendment of the law so much as they desired to have it where they could again use it for electioneering purposes. That party, in this matter, as in many others, has trifled with the interests of the people and has made the satisfactory amendment of the law impossible; and Judge Collins, in the light of these facts, and in the interest of those whom the Democrats are attempting to use to gain party advantages, very justly favors the entire repeal of the law.

Will Build the Wigwam.

It has been decided at a meeting of the building committee of the committee on arrangements for the Democratic National convention at the Iroquois Club at Chicago, to accept the plan for a wigwam presented by Architect Allen. The structure will have a seating capacity of 18,000, and will be built in the shape of an ellipse 200 feet in width and 350 feet long. It will cost $24,000. The seats of the delegates will be in the center or pit of the building, and the alternates will sit back of the delegates. The seats for the latter will be in a circle and terraced. The stage will extend from the circumference of the building to the delegates' seats. The building will be located on the lake front, just north of the Second Regiment armory on Michigan avenue.

THE *Pantagraph*: Some of the papers in neighboring counties have been circulating the report that the candidacy of Hon. B. F. Funk is not cordially indorsed by the Republican papers and Republican voters generally of McLean county. The report is utterly without foundation. The Republicans of McLean support Mr. Funk cordially and without hesitation—as cordially, indeed, as any candidate who has ever presented himself for their suffrages. Among the papers of the county there is but one sentiment and that is that Mr. Funk is a thoroughly worthy and reliable man, and they will do all they honorably can to further his candidacy. The truth is that Mr. Funk's friends are not urging his candidacy because he is a McLean county man, but because they believe he would make a faithful representative for the people. They put him before the people of the district on his merits as a man and a Republican, and do not ask or expect that he shall receive favor simply because he is from McLean county. If nominated they expect him to receive the solid support of all Republicans in the other counties, just as they expect to give McLean's full strength to any other candidate who may be named.

THE ATTEBERRY CASE

Ed, the Preacher, Declared Insane—At Kankakee.

The latest development in the Atteberry fratricide case in Shelby county, east of Moawequa, is the inquisition held Saturday at Shelbyville on Ed. Atteberry, one of the sons held for the murder, as to his insanity. It will be recalled that David Atteberry, a wealthy farmer, who had planned to marry again contrary to the wishes of his children, was found murdered in a public road.

Grant and Ed. Atteberry, sons of the victim of the horrible crime, were arrested and have since been confined in the Shelby county jail. Ed. Atteberry has been acting queerly since his imprisonment, and has caused more or less trouble. He turned preacher in the jail and in a wild way prayed and preached like mad—and he has kept it up continually. The jury adjudged Ed. insane Saturday and that evening he was taken to the asylum at Kankakee. Grant Atteberry is still in jail. He is sane.

The trial of the sons for the murder of their father will come up at the April term of the Shelby county circuit court. The insanity of Ed. will doubtless complicate the case materially and cause the prosecution considerable trouble. The line of the defense is not known. The sons have protested their innocence in the face of strong circumstantial evidence. Will the commission of the deed now be laid upon Ed?

PURE FOOD IN CONGRESS.

Action Which has Resulted in the Official Determination of the Best Baking Powder.

The act of Congress authorizing the examination of the baking powders has resulted in a most unprecedented complaint to the Royal Baking Powder. The tests were made in the Government Laboratory at Washington, and the official report shows that the Royal is superior to all others in leavening strength—being over thirty per cent. above the average. The report also shows the purity of the Royal Powder and the wholesomeness of its ingredients.

This is probably the highest compliment of an official character ever paid to a proprietary article, though no more than the great army of baking powder consumers would expect in behalf of their old friend and favorite.

The result of the official examination, as thus determined, will, of course, make the "Royal" the standard for Government purchases.

Chicago Grain Market.

The following were the closing quotations in Chicago at 1:15 p. m. to-day, received by B. Z. Taylor.

LIVE STOCK—Estimated receipts—
Hogs—27,000; slow.
Cattle—15,000; steady.

GRAIN—Car lots—
Wheat 143; Corn 138; Oats 147.

	MARCH	APRIL	MAY
WHEAT	$ .88⅝	$ .89⅞	$ .91
CORN	.41⅝	.—	.30⅞
OATS	.—	.—	.31

	MARCH.	MAY.
PORK	11.15	11.40
LARD	6.42½	6.55
RIBS	5.82½	5.92½

Moultrie Republicans.

The Moultrie county Republican convention met at Sullivan yesterday and appointed delegates to the state, congressional and legislative conventions. It endorsed Pavey for auditor, Rinaker for congressman-at large, Troitt for attorney-general and Bassett for state treasurer. A motion to endorse Senator Cullom for the presidency was defeated. For governor the delegates are believed to be about equally divided between Fifer, Oglesby and Hunt.

Tuition Rates Reduced.

For the next six months, beginning with March 1, the Decatur Business College will greatly reduce the rates for the business and shorthand courses. All interested persons are requested to call at the new college rooms, 549 North Water street, or address E. P. IRVING, Principal. feb27-d&w1w

H. S. CLARK & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in Linseed Oil, Oil Cake Meal, Oil Cake, Flaxseed Meal, Manganese Oil Dryer, Druggists' Meal, etc. Parties wanting any oils or meals will do well by calling at the mill, corner of East Main and Broadway, Decatur, Ill. Feb 25-w3m

CATARRH.

Almost every one in this climate has Catarrh of more or less pronounced character. Indeed, the aristocracy of Berlin, in Germany, last summer openly debarred all Americans from the best society on the ground that the universal catarrh among them gave the American voice a harshness and stridency that was very annoying to the nerves of the aforesaid aristocracy. This is a singular position to take but it shows how universal this catarrhal trouble is. The best thing for this malady is Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure. It soothes the inflamed membranes, restores the tissues to their normal condition, stops the irritation and removes the difficulty. No matter of how long standing, this great remedy will bring relief. There is no danger from an over dose and it can be taken as often as is necessary. All druggists keep it, and if they do not have it, they can get it of any wholesaler.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

THE NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

TROUTMAN.

We have concluded that the groundhog sign is right.

We want to plant oats, but it is not warm enough.

Rev. Bryant preached at Sharon last Sunday one of his usual good sermons. He is almost worn out with grip.

Frank Troutman, son of S. Troutman, Bearsdale, was one of the students representing the Decatur Business College in the Merchants' Karnival last week. Frank is a hustling farmer boy, and his left-hander business goes straight to the farming business.

Mrs. James Adams reported no better. Simon Seitz no better.

J. J. Ward, auctioneer, of Boody, cried Uncle Daniel Gepford's sale Monday, and was a visitor at our town.

Christian Swartz boarded a Wabash train at our town for Ballinger, Texas.

Through the postmaster of Troutman the Wabash received $316 from the Swartz family for transportation over the Wabash.

Sunnyside school sent two pupils to central examination—Mary Miller, rank 1; Fred Troutman, rank 3. Miss Hughy, teacher.

Jack Conners and sister passed through our town this morning. They will attend the Gouge-Thornhill wedding.

Daniel Gepford and family will move to his new home in Missouri next week. We regret their departure as Uncle Daniel and wife were beloved by all.

Miss Cross, teacher of the Shady Grove school, is on the sick list.

Uncle Charley Housby was in town this week.

S. Troutman and family visited J. Troutman last Sunday. SUN.

Dalton City.

Corn market dull.

L. F. Webb & Co have received a nice line of implements.

Lawrence Walsh has been superseded as section foreman.

J. H. Uppendahl and W. A. Webb attended the Republican convention at Sullivan Monday.

Rev. Herald of Bethany held services in the Christian church Sunday.

Lloyd Scruggs has returned from St. Louis.

Henry Doner has received papers from the government entitling him to $12 per month pension and back pay from May 1, 1891.

William Cloud will leave for the west in the near future.

Wiley Cole and George Gleason are loading their goods in cars to move to Windsor, Ill. Macon county is losing some of her best citizens.

W. A. Webb has purchased a drug store at Findley, Ill., of Con McCarty. He will leave Wednesday to take charge. Dave Ross of Terre Haute will invoice for them.

C. A. Hight has received his money from Springfield on the time check cashed by him for a horse thief.

John Huber visited Decatur Tuesday.

Walter Leflingwell has returned to Peoria.

The young folks of Dalton City were given a party at B. F. Mullers. All had a nice time.

David Doner was receiving hogs Tuesday to ship to John Bienz, Decatur.

Elwin News.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Morris visited Mrs. J. Burt Monday.

Mrs. J. Burt is slowly improving after several weeks' sickness.

Deputy Sheriff Horst and James Montgomery visited this city on business Tuesday.

Charles Liehr is moving to Felson, Ill., this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Leslie visited Decatur Tuesday.

School will close here March 9—on the day of the central examination.

The Elwin Glee club, under the leadership of Prof. Line, meets Friday evenings. Since it was organized great improvement has been made in the singing at church and Sunday school.

March 2. AFTER U.

WAY DOWN!

Cold Weather Prices.

Dinner Plates, per set, ... 40c
Cups and Saucers, per set, 40c
" " " " " 45c
Chambers, ... 45, 50 and 60c
Chamber Sets, ... $2.90
Ewers and Basins, ... 98c
Tubs, ... 65 and 75c
Parlor Matches, 15c a Dozen Boxes.
Bird Seed, with bone, ... 8c
Toothpicks, ... 5c
Lamp Burners, ... 5c
Lanterns, ... 43c
Hobby-Horses, ... 75c
75-feet Wire Clothes Lines, ... 25c
Slop Pails, ... 40 and 45c
No. 8 Copper Bottom Wash Boiler, ... 98c
No. 9 do., ... $1.25
Baking Powder, ... 5 and 10c
Ladies' Wool Walking Hats, reduced to 10c
Ladies' Merino Vests, ... 38c
Ladies' Medicated Red All Wool Vests now 75c, worth $1.50
Ladies' Wool Leggins Reduced to 39c.
Boys' Shirts or Drawers Reduced to 28c.
Canton Flannel, per yd., 5c
Red all wool Flannel, 22, 25 and 28c

Everything Goes Cheap at the People's Supply Store.

THE FAIR

—OF—

Weaver & Lewis.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.

CARPETS!

We are pleased to say to all who expect to buy or who are interested that we have placed on sale

The Handsomest, Largest and Best Assorted Line of Carpets

EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY

And at Prices you cannot fail to appreciate.

Moquettes, Body Brussels,
Velvets, Tapestry,
3-Ply Ingrain,
2-Ply Ingrain,
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
Irish Point Lace Curtains,
Swiss Tambour Curtains,
Brussels Net Curtains,
WINDOW SHADES,

—AND—

A complete Line of Drapery Fixtures.

Bradley Bros.

Agents Jouvin Kid Gloves and Hemingway Silks.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

DR. FRUTH,

Of New York, the well known specialist in [illegible] diseases of the eye and [illegible] friends and patients, [illegible] to visit

DECATUR

Thursday, March 10th, 1892.

Consultation and examination free and confidential in his branch office, from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. One day only

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL

DR. A. O. FRUTH,

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY IN THE PROVIDENT MEDICAL DISPENSARY

Ably assisted by a full staff of expert Specialists, treats with [illegible] Chronic, Nervous [illegible] and Surgical diseases upon the latest scientific principles. He particularly [illegible] have been neglected or [illegible] treated.

[illegible] Patients who are doing well under the care of their own physicians [illegible]

DR. FRUTH [illegible]

Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Bright's Disease, Diabetes and kindred maladies treated and cures effected in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope, and an examination, if treatment required in each case, bring an ounce for chemical and microscopical examination.

Many die every year who might have been permanently cured had they placed their case in the hands of experts.

Epilepsy or Fits positively cured by a new and never failing [illegible] treatment.

Curing of Piles guaranteed. Will give $1,000 for any case of failure.

No Pay Until Cured.

Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs, Catarrh and Hay Fever are curable.

Middle Aged or Old Men who find their vitality and vigor weakened by results of old complaints secure speedy benefit.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear. All operations performed without pain.

Free Examination of Urine. Bring Sample.

Remarkable Cures perfected in cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. If a case is incurable the patient will be informed so.

Cases treated by mail or express, but personal consultation much preferred. Cases and correspondence strictly confidential, and medicine sent to any part of the United States. List of questions free. Western address,

DR. A. O. FRUTH

[illegible] Chicago, Ill.

RELIEVED THE POOR.

Keener's Father Gives $12,000 to His Son's Needy Creditors.

There is great rejoicing among a number of poor people in the vicinity of Meredosia and Naples, who were suffering by the disastrous failure of Keener & Pike, noted grain dealers of Morgan, Scott, Brown, Pike, Cass and other counties. When the firm was in business it had large deposits of money from poor people, who made them their bankers, and when the crash came there was great suffering and widespread indignation, but on Thursday the millionaire father of young Keener appeared and distributed $12,000 among the sundry widows and a few very poor persons who had been especially hurt by the failure. This is but a tithe of the liabilities of the late firm, but the most needy sufferers are relieved.

State Teachers' Meeting.

The Eighth annual meeting of the Central Illinois Teachers' Association will be held at Powers' Grand opera house, in this city, Friday and Saturday, March 18 and 19. T. L. Evans, of this city, is chairman of the committee on entertainment. The headquarters of the officers will be in Room No 1 at the St. Nicholas. Railroads in the Central Traffic and Western Passenger Associations will give a rate of one and one-third fare. Pupils of the Decatur schools, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Kemper, will furnish music. Many educators of state and national reputation will be present. The first day Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, of Chicago, will deliver a lecture.

CONSUMPTION

in its early stages can be cured by the prompt use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It soothes the inflamed tissues, aids expectoration, and hastens recovery.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass.

HENRY'S CONVICTION.

He Was Not Sent Up for Stealing From Linn & Scruggs.

John Clugston, who is in charge of the silk department at the Linn & Scruggs' store, states that the sale of silk is not quite so lively now as it was Sunday night, when eleven bolts were carried off by the burglars, but there is a fine assortment of the goods in stock just the same, and while the demand is not so great, Mr. Clugston is kept busy showing the silks to parties who fork over the coin of the realm for value received.

In last evening's issue it was stated that a former salesman named Henry had been sent to Joliet for stealing from the store. That was incorrect. Henry was discharged for dissolute conduct, and two weeks later he was arrested for burglary and larceny at a boarding house, and at a private residence. He was tried and convicted, and is thought to be in the penitentiary yet serving out his sentence.

The officers have not succeeded in locating the stolen silks, and as yet have failed to get a clue that will lead to the arrest of the robbers.

Suit for $20,000 Damages.

From Tuesday's Daily

The damage case of County Clerk Geo P. Hardy, of this city, vs. The Big Four Railroad Company, is in progress to-day in the United States court at Springfield. The plaintiff is present with his attorney, I. R. Mills, of Decatur, also Dr. B. F. Sibley, Dr. Cass Chenoweth, of this city, and Dr. Catherwood, of Shelbyville, who will go on the stand to testify as to the result of the injuries received by the plaintiff. Mr Hardy sues for $20,000. While at Shelbyville over a year ago he was in a caboose with Dr. Catherwood, when a string of cars were thrown against the caboose with such force as to send Mr. Hardy to one end of the car sprawling. By the fall he was badly hurt internally and he was kept at home several months. The injuries inflicted are permanent.

Taken to Chicago

This morning Sheriff Perl left for Chicago, having in charge Jay Jefferson, the young man who became demented here Sunday afternoon and was locked up. Jay was very restless at the jail last night, and endangered his life by recklessly climbing about on the stairway, and like a monkey scaling the iron bars. Several times he came near falling headlong to the stone floor, and finally it was necessary to force him to lie down. Early in the evening young Jefferson pleaded with Deputy Midkiff to loan him a revolver. He said he was no good to anybody, that he had no friends and that he wanted to kill himself. He didn't get the gun.

Incorporated

Last evening articles of incorporation were received from the secretary of state incorporating Bachman Bros. & Martin Co. with a paid up capital stock of $20,000. The incorporators are W. G. Bachman, C. F. Bachman and L. F. Martin, the stock being held as follows, W. G. Bachman, $10,000, C. F. Bachman, $5000, and L. F. Martin, $5000. The officers of the new company are W. G. Bachman president and Manager L. F. Martin secretary, and C. F. Bachman treasurer. The new company will conduct their business in the building formerly occupied by Bachman Bros on East Main street.

Bade Him God Speed

James Cochran, more familiarly known as "Jimmie," accompanied by his sister, departed last night for Oakland, California, where he will reside. His resignation as book keeper at the H. Mueller Plumbing & Heating Company went into effect last night, and the members of the company kindly remembered him with a present of a handsome English oak walking cane. The employes of the company also gave Jimmie a handsome gold pen holder. While in the employ of the company Jimmie made hosts of friends who will regret to learn of his departure, but who will wish him success wherever he may locate.

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

One Week's Sales.

Last week John A. Brown made the following sales of real estate: House and lot on North street, $1600, one-half of two lots on East North street, $1400, 160 acres of Nebraska land, $2500; 195 acres in Long Creek, $15,000—the Emerson farm to Lewis W. Myers. Total, $20,500

Married at Amboy.

Mrs. Ellen Barrett, of this city, and John Martha, of Amboy, were united in marriage on Monday, February 22nd, at Amboy. Mrs. Barrett is well known in this city and has hosts of friends who will wish her much happiness and prosperity.

Neuralgia Cured in 15 Minutes.

Mr. J. S. Sturtevant, editor of the *Waupaca* (Wis.) *Post*, says "Last night Chamberlain's Pain Balm cured my wife of neuralgia of the face and tooth in fifteen minutes. We would not be without it." 50 cent bottles for sale by Neisler, pharmacist.

Sales of Real Estate.

Lewis Myers to Jacob Sheets, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of 27 16, 3 east, 40 acres in Long Creek township—$2,000.

Anthony Breath to Chas E. Pagett, 25 feet off of the south side of lot 4, in Miller & Packard's addition to Decatur—$300

Jacob Hanes to J. B. Campbell, 64 acres off of the west side of the south east quarter of 14, and 100 acres in the southwest quarter east of Illinois Central right of way, also 20 foot road way in the southwest quarter, all in 14, 17, 2 east, being 164 acres in Hickory Point township—$7,375.

A. T. Risley to Rhoda Ramsey, 10 acres in 8, 16, 2 east, in Decatur township, two miles west of the city—$600.

David F. Bear to Wm. Baum, the south half of the northeast quarter of 24, 17, 1 east; 80 acres in Illini township—$4,200.

Henry Hirsch to Samuel Shutter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of 20, 17, 3 east, 40 acres in Whitmore township—$2,405

John L. Rybolt to D. J. Moyer, deed to 80 acres in 10, 18, 1 east—$4,800

James W. Brown et al to Andrew Wilson, deed to 120 acres in 11, 18, 3 east—$6,300

Evan Thomas Jr. to John Laily, deed to lots 13 and 14, block 1, Thomas' subdivision—$150

John H. Pifer to Bertram Jameson, deed to lot 19, block 5, Higgins' addition—$1,400

James J. Finn to R. F. Kincaid, et al, master's deed to lot 26 block 1, Wood's addition of outlots—$234

Meno D. Cripe to J. C. Wine, an undivided one-fourth interest in the north half of the south half of the northeast quarter of 17, 16, 4 east—40 acres in Long Creek township—$425

Margaret A. Webb to Horace Pritchett, the east half of the southeast quarter of 1, 16, 1 west—80 acres in Niantic township—$6,400

J. W. Myers to Jason Rogers, the north half of the southwest quarter of 29, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of 29, all in 16, 4 east—120 acres in Long Creek township—$9 203

Lewis W. Myers to J. W. Myers, the east half of the southeast quarter of 23, 16, 3 east—80 acres in Long Creek township—$6,800

Joseph R. Black to Jeremiah Black, the west half of the northwest quarter of 9, 15, 1 east—80 acres in Blue Mound township—$4000

Mary C. Keister to Eri Querry, 32 acres off the south side of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of 13, 18, 3 east, in Maroa township—$1,500

Martha E. Willard to W. T. Wilson, 63 56 acres in 3, 14, 3 east, in Milam township—$3 813

J. K. Warren et al to Eusebia E. Munee, lot 16, in block 1 of J. K. Warren & Co's Ninth addition to Decatur—$450

Joseph R. Curry to W. T. Wilson, 40 acres in the southeast quarter of 3, 14 3 east, in Milam township—$2,400

G. W. Handy to I. Baldwin and F. W. Baldwin, lot 22 in block 6 in Higgins' addition to Decatur—$500

Frank Hogan to Henry and John Updenball, the east half of the southeast quarter of 28, 15 3 east, 80 acres in Mt. Zion township—$4,400

Heston Baldwin to F. W. Baldwin, a tract 10 feet in width off of the north side of lot 1, and a tract 35 feet wide off of the south side of lot 3, block 3 in Crowder & Cornthwaite's addition to Decatur—$600

J. R. Mitchell to Daniel Dillinger, lot 12, J. K. Warren & Co's 5th addition to Decatur—$3,000

John E. Saxton to I. C. Ratliff, lot 3, block 1, Higgins' addition to Decatur—$3000

W. H. Starr et al to J. W. Hartley, lot 7, block 19, Riverside Place—$800

Samuel S. Jack to Charles M. Allison, deed to lot 6, block 1, Broeck's second addition—$400

Joseph C. Hall to James A. Dunn, deed to lot 1, block 2, Carver's addition—$450

James A. Dunn to J. C. Hall, deed to tract of land in 14, 16, 2 east—$15,000

Alonzo Hall to William Bissey, deed to lot 75x133 feet in Niantic—$600

Isaac Buckingham to M. D. Cripe, deed to tract of land in 16, 16, 4 east—$2750

R. B. Rogers to D. O. Giffen, deed to lot 1 and the east half of lot 2, block 1, Rogers' addition to Argenta—$150

Thomas A. Pritchett to Jacob F. Goodman, lot 27, block 5, Higgins' addition to Decatur—$1,000.

Katharine McWhirter to William A. Boyde, the south half of lot 3, block 2 of the resurvey of blocks 1, 2, 3 and the south half of block 4 in the Fourth Rolling Mill addition to Decatur—$800.

Fred Falk to Rudolf Lovskowski, the north 34 feet off of lot 29 in S. Powers' subdivision of outlots—$225

Fred Falk to Gottlieb Tertocha, lot 25 in S. Powers' subdivision of outlots—$250

Milton B. Willard to J. L. Drake, deed to lot 25, block 11, Wood's Walnut Grove addition—$150.

John G. Hopper to Thomas A. Smith, deed to 33 feet off south side lot 6, block 1, Durfee & King's addition—$3000.

John Kuck to Charles F. Conely, deed to 10 2 16 acres 17, 17, 1 east—$7,400.

W. R. Dingman to Geo. W. Farnam, deed to lot 26x50 feet in block 4, Brook's addition to Niantic—$20.

B. W. Derflinger to G. W. Farnam, deed to 1 acre in 11, 16, 1 west—$300

Benj. Shirk to John Dillinger, deed to 80 acres in 8, 17, 2 east—$5600

The Wabash Not Guilty.

Judge Allen, in the United States district court at Springfield yesterday, sustained the demurrer to the indictment against Milton Knight, of St Louis, general freight agent of the Wabash, and J. M. B. Kehler, of St. Louis, doing business under the name of Kehlor Brothers, for violation of the Inter State Commerce act by cutting rates on shipments of flour from East St. Louis to Montreal, Canada. The court held that Congress had no power to make any law regulating railroad rates between points in the United States and points in foreign countries. The decision is a very important one and far reaching, covering as it does the entire commerce between the United States and adjacent foreign countries. This decision ends the matter so far as Knight and Kehlor are concerned, the indictment being quashed by this decision.

OUR all-wool, fast-black hosiery at reduced prices to clear out stock. LINN & SCRUGGS D. G. & C. Co. d&wtf

Will You Buy a Lot?

On the proposition to build and operate an electrical railway, sending cars at 100 miles an hour, the New York *Electrical Age* says

Incidentally the Company will make every endeavor to build up a continuous town along the line of its road. It proposes to open streets on both sides of the line from one end of the line to the other, and sell building lots. These lots will, no doubt, be sold like the proverbial "hot cakes," and it will be the height of happiness to live along the line of this wonderful road. If the railroad company succeeds in populating the streets along its line, the two terminal cities will naturally be joined by a common tie. The burning question under the new conditions will, therefore, likely be, "Shall St. Louis be annexed to Chicago, or Chicago to St. Louis?" This is a point that has evidently been overlooked by the promoters of this new line. At any rate we hope that the new line will be made a "go" before the World's Fair opens, then we will have something to show foreigners that will astonish them.

Terre Haute's 1894 Trotting Stakes.

The Terre Haute Trotting association has opened a $10 000 Futurity trotting stakes for 2 year olds to be trotted in 1894. Entries close April 4, 1892, and the starting cost will be $200 in addition to the $50 nominating fee. The race will be two in three heats with 125 yards distance. At the same meeting in 1894 the $11,000 guarantee race for 4-year olds and the $11,600 for the 3-year-olds will be contested.

The Weiss Estate.

Deputy Sheriff Midkiff was at Lincoln on Monday looking up the records as to two lots in Latham belonging to the Geo Weiss, estate which lots are worth $400. and there lots Weiss had paid the taxes on for seven years. The lots were sold to Weiss by Noah Allison, but the deeds are lost, and the books show that they were never recorded. A law suit will doubtless be necessary to establish the ownership.

A Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

Mess. Cage and Sherman, of Alexander, Texas, writes us regarding a remarkable cure for rheumatism there as follows: "The wife of Mr. Wm. Pruitt, the Postmaster here, had been bed ridden with rheumatism for several years. She could get nothing to do her any good. We sold her a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and she was completely cured by its use. We refer any one to her to verify this statement." 50 cent bottles for sale at Neisler's Pharmacy.

DIED.

At 916 North Main street at 8 a. m., Feb 29, of pneumonia, Jacob A. Price, aged 30 years, 2 months and 6 days.

Deceased leaves a widow and children.

THE Marechal Davoust, Princess Eckmuhl, was at 35 renowned for her queenly carriage, superb eyes and beautiful clear skin, which was so white as to rival the snow of her abundant hair. She used only pure water on her face and allowed herself only a very simple diet.

NEW spring shades in kid gloves and mousquetaire suede gloves, just received at Linn & Scruggs D. G. & C. Co.

DRESS ✱ GOODS!

For the Spring Season, 1892.

We are now showing RARE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES in NEW SPRING WOOL FABRICS, comprising

The New Crepon Cloth,
Elegant Bedford Cords,
Vigoreaux Chevrons and Crepes,
Birdseye and Beige Bedfords,
Gloriosas and Silk Warp Henriettas,
Serges, Whipcords and Bengalines,
Plain and Jacquard Henriettas,
New Tweeds and Cheviots,
Paris Novelty Pattern Dresses.

In all the Latest, Choicest and Richest Designs and Colors.

We also show a Complete Stock of the Celebrated

B. PRIESTLY & CO., Bradford, England,

✱BLACK DRESS GOODS,✱

—IN—

✱✱STANDARD SILK WARPS✱✱

And All Wool Fabrics.

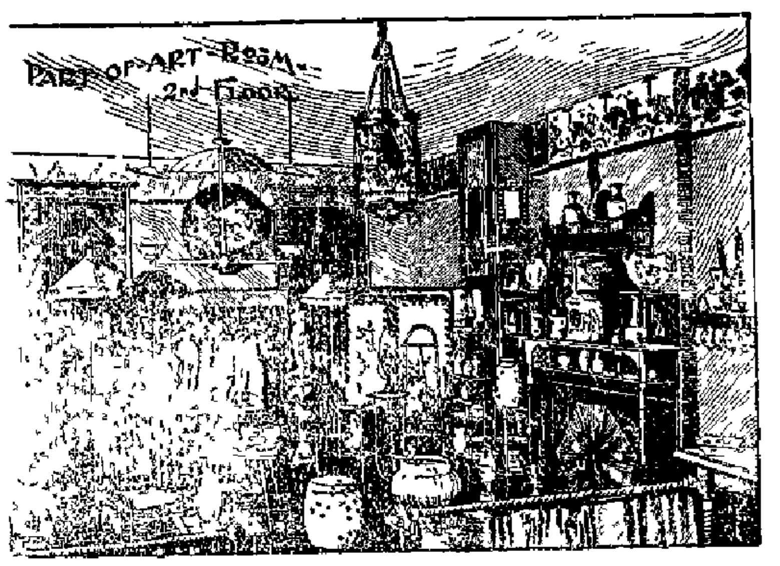
LINN & SCRUGGS

DRY GOODS & CARPET COMPANY.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Celebrated "Centemeri" Kid Gloves and Butterick's Patterns and Publications

BARGAIN ✱ SALE!



Our second annual sale of FEBRUARY BARGAINS will open Monday morning in our China Department. This sale embraces many FINE GOODS not in WHOLE SETS; plates from which one or more have been broken or sold, escolloped Oyster Sets, Pudding Sets, Odd Creamers and Sugars, Water Jugs and Caraffies.

In this sale you will find some of the HANDSOMEST Goods ever brought to Decatur. We have a few of those very fine plates, the prices of which ran from $40 to $100 per dozen. The few left will go into this sale. Don't miss it.

OUR ART ROOM SALE will be carried on during this month and all CUT GLASS, ROYAL WORCESTERS and that class of goods have been reduced to where they will tempt you.

OTTO E. CURTIS & BRO.,

Second Floor, China Department.

LOOK HERE!

NEWTON'S FAMOUS PATENT DEHORNER.

In Five Styles of Knives from $6 00 to $10.00 Each.

Made with the draw and Sliding Cut. Each knife guaranteed or money refunded. Directions free with each knife for building

●●● NEWTON'S PATENT ANIMAL TRAP. ●●●

ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO

H. H. BROWN & CO., Sole Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.

ENTERED at the Postoffice at Decatur, Illinois as second class mail matter.

JUDGE ALTGELD, who is likely to be made the Democratic nominee for governor, has written a book. "Oh, that mine enemy, etc."

GEORGE S. BLISS, of Philadelphia, has been arrested and is held in $5,000 bail for sending a dun on a postal card to a person who owed him. Mr. Bliss has discovered that he violated the United States postal laws, and that in his case ignorance is not bliss.

SENATOR CULLOM is reported as saying that he feels very much encouraged over the assurances of support he is receiving from the west, and he has come to the conclusion that the chances for the nomination lie with him and President Harrison.

THE Republican central committee of Michigan has called the state convention to meet April 14. They have resolved, in case the full electoral ticket is not recognized, to apply to the courts for a mandamus and in this way test the validity of the act Michiganizing the state.

THE contract made by the government to give the inmates of the National and State Soldiers' Homes, who need it, the benefit of the Keeley cure, is a legitimate and proper thing to do. If the cure is successful the chances are that many who are now in these institutions wil become self-supporting.

DAVID B. HILL has revised his tariff speech wherein he recommended that his party adopt a demand for a return to the tariff as it was before the McKinley bill became a law. Should Mr. Hill secure the nomination for President, he will discover a necessity for revising and trimming in a great many other directions.

A PROPOSITION to make Jeff Davis' birthday a legal holiday in that state has been introduced into the Mississippi Legislature by Representative Vardaman. There are people in the north who, notwithstanding this and other similar facts, still insist that that the war is over and that the principles involved have been settled.

REPRESENTATIVE Springer and some other leading free traders have recently been saying that protection produces disease, because the duty on wool has caused the use of shoddy which communicates disease to the human body. Like other free trade arguments, this one has been knocked into a "cocked hat" in Springer's own town where a boy eats felt hats and is hearty and well.

THE New York *Evening Post* is authority for the statement that since 1836, when it favored Van Buren, every candidate for President Tammany Hall has favored has been defeated either at the convention or at the polls. That mugwump paper gives the names of the men Tammany Hall has favored and among them are the names of Douglas, McClellan, Seymour, Hancock and Cleveland for second term.

SENATOR M. W. MATHEWS of the Champaign county *Herald* is out in a letter to his constituents in Champaign, Piatt and DeWitt counties, announcing a desire to be returned to the senate. "Milt," as he is known among the boys, is a first-class gentleman, and stands at the head of the senatorial column, and his people could do no better than to return him to the senate. This will please the people of the state and honor the district.

THE bagging manufacturers desired to be heard before the ways and means committee on the matter of the tariff on bagging, but when their application was received Chairman Springer notified them that the committee had already passed upon the Turner bill, putting bagging on the free list, and that they were too late. It is well to note in this connection that when the Democrats want to revise the tariff they do not consult the interest of anybody, not even the interests of the people. This is true of the framing of the Mills bill, as well as in arranging Springer's little bills. The reason for this is that the Democrats are engaged in devising ways and means to get there instead of ways and means to promote the interests of the country. So long as that party pursues this course the last thing it wants is an explanation of the fallacy of its tariff schemes.

Free Silver.

Senator Teller of Colorado says: "A free coinage law would add to the value of Colorado's output of silver not less than $8,000,000 a year." In making this statement, the silver senator tells a very plain tale.

A free coinage law would add to $8,000,000 to the value of the output. That is to say every ounce of Colorado silver now mined would be increased in value, and that increase would go into the pockets of the mine owners at the expense of the people of this nation, who, under a free coinage law would have cheap money. The mine owner would have a value placed by law upon his product, which, according to Senator Teller's estimate would amount to $8,000,000 a year in Colorado alone. There would be no advance in the price of mining, nor in the price of any labor represented in the stages of production up to bar silver, and the only benefit Colorado or any other silver producing state would receive by such a law would be the enrichment of a few mine owners.

A Demagogue's End.

Our Democratic state treasurer, Wilson, who ran as the farmers' Moses, has written a letter to a friend announcing that he will not be a candidate for governor. He assigns two reasons for his withdrawal from the contest. The first is the affair which led to the suit to recover $5,000 from certain members of the state central committee. The other reason is embodied in the following extract from the letter:

The party platform on which I ran for the office of Treasurer contained a plank pledging the party to pass a law authorizing the Treasurer to loan public funds. This was not done, and more or less of the responsibility is charged to me. Many papers in the state, not understanding the law or the facts, have criticised my course in this matter bitterly, and while now, with a full understanding of what I said prior to the election, in which I quoted the law bearing upon the matter, they would see no objection to my candidacy on that score, yet they would be placed in a seemingly false position if required to defend me from a charge of doing what all my Republican predecessors are charged with having done.

We have a faint recollection of the fact that Ed Wilson did not quote the law at the time Ferner Hast charged him with being a mercenary adventurer in his attempt to secure the office, and that he desired the office solely for the money he could secure from interest on the state funds. But Ed Wilson at that time was in the business of deceiving Republican farmers who had become members of the F. M. B. A., and to have quoted the law and told the facts at a time when the truth ought to have been told might have deprived him of some votes he got and which he in no sense was entitled to Ed Wilson misrepresents the facts when he says he quoted the law. He never did any such thing during his campaign, but knowing the law he failed to enlighten the people upon the subject because he wanted to play the reformer successfully in order that he might get the office and secure the spoils.

Mr. Wilson is a sample of the class of reformers who are natural demagogues and ride into office upon movements such as the farmers' movement of 1874 and 1890. The state will hear no more of Ed Wilson after his term of office expires, but his memory will be a standing monument to the folly of men allowing themselves to be deceived by demagogues who never do more than feather their own nests.

The Democratic Situation.

The present condition of the Democratic party is anything but encouraging. With the great majority in the House, which Democratic leaders claim the people sent in as a protest against the McKinley law, has neither the ability nor the courage to attempt its repeal. With this great majority "tariff reform," that much vaunted panacea offered by Democratic doctors, has dried up on Democratic lips, and that majority sits in the House of Representatives impotent, useless and expensive. With this much advertised majority the same is true of its situation in relation to silver and every other question of National importance it has advocated.

All this is but another illustration of the fact that the Democratic party, when it comes to the point of power which involves responsibility, is powerless to act, it is useless, it is expensive, it is dangerous to the welfare and prosperity of the country. This must always be true of a party that arrays, by its teachings, one section of the country against another, as the Democratic party has done. It is useless now because it has advocated free silver in the south and west, and honest money in the east; free trade in the south and west, and a fair degree of protection in the east.

This course has not only rendered the present majority in congress powerless to act without endangering the unity of the party, but has caused the present dissensions in New York, and which bids fair to extend over the entire country, between Hill and Cleveland. Taken all together, the outlook for Democratic harmony is bad, and is well illustrated by the following observations of Representative Stone of Kentucky, a leading Democrat:

"We had the whole thing in our own hands a year ago," said he; "all that we had to do was to sit down and wait and the Presidency and the general control of the Government would have drifted into our hands. But this unfortunate dissension, party strife both in the House and in New York, over silver and tariff measures and personal ambitions is sending us down hill as fast as we can go. Unless the situation changes in some way we shall soon be like the old farmer who yoked himself to a calf, and when it went down the road carrying him with it, shouted to his son: 'Here we come, John, shiver our fool skins! Head us off, John! Head us off!' If this foolishness in the Democratic party is not stopped soon somebody will have to 'head us off,' or we shall lose our chances of success in the coming Presidential election."

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for the bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie a farmer and stockman, of the same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle, at King & Wood's Drug Store.

NEW ORLEANS has a business Women's Exchange.

NEW YORK demands lower telephone rates.

The Political Sky Clearing.

John P. Altgeld is almost secure in the nomination for governor by the Democrats. The Cook county primaries held Tuesday were almost unanimously for him. Every delegate except those from Gen. Black's ward and one other have instructed for Altgeld. This disposes of Gen. Black's candidacy so effectually that the Democratic bosses have gone to work to smooth down his feathers by offering to give him the nomination for congressman-at-large. This leaves only Andy Hunter and Altgeld in the field as contestants for the Democratic nomination, with the chances one hundred to one in favor of the latter.

Republicans may as well settle themselves upon the assumption that Altgeld will be the Democratic nominee and make up their minds as to their own nominee upon that contingency. It is clear that the Democrats have settled on him on account of his supposed availability and not for any distinguished services he has rendered the party. They do not select him because the party owes him anything, but because they think they can make good use of him as a runner.

It will be well if the Republicans will bear this fact in mind and act accordingly. The party has quite a number of candidates. They are, as a rule, good men, but it must be admitted that some of them would be stronger before the people than others, and in view of this it becomes the duty of every Republican to drop the matter of personal friendship for candidates and seek the man who can best meet and defeat the objects of Altgeld's selection. The Republican candidate who cannot hold his own in Cook county will have no show of election, and to nominate a candidate on sentiment, regardless of the well known fact that Altgeld must be met in Cook county, where he expects to make his gains, would be supreme folly.

A few office holders may dictate a nomination, but a few office holders can no longer dictate an election. They have done that sort of thing so long that the party has been materially injured by it, and it is time that a stop be put to it. The course still open to the Republicans is to go to the state convention uninstructed, and after careful consideration nominate the man who is best equipped to bring success to the party. If that is done Mr. Altgeld will stand no better show of an election than would General Black or Andy Hunter.

To Capture the Mugwump Body.

Chicago Evening Journal

It was suggested in a paragraph in the *Journal* yesterday that the Hill men in New York—that is, Tammany—had the machinery and also the votes to capture the entire body of delegates who may be elected to the May convention called by the Democratic mugwumps. It is nonsense to claim that Hill does not represent the Democratic party of New York. It has been shown that the influences giving the state to Hill as a presidential candidate rule in the New York Democracy.

The hint in the *Journal* appears to be a matter of actual practice in New York. An Albany dispatch says that the state committee is considering the advisability of making this effort. They are of the opinion, says the dispatch, that "if they think it politic by going to the primaries they can capture control of the Syracuse convention." The mugwump call for the gathering May 31 says that the primaries must be held not earlier than May 1, and that in each case five days' public notice must be given of time and place. If these directions are adhered to the regulars say they can carry them without any trouble.

This would be the joke of the political generation now living. The Hill men have the ability and they have the courage to do this thing.

State Democratic Plans.

Judge Altgeld will receive the solid Cook County vote for Governor in the Democratic Convention at Springfield. Nearly every ward in the city instructed for Judge Altgeld. The twenty-fourth alone instructed for General Black.

A large new scheme has suddenly been brought to light. A. J. Hunter has developed a formidable strength in the state in the last few weeks. This strength was added to by E. S. Wilson's withdrawal. Until yesterday he was looked upon as a possible nominee for Governor by all and a perhaps probable nominee by many. He is probably, next to John M. Palmer, the man nearest the Democratic hearts of Illinois. He will not be nominated. He will be reserved for greater things. It has suddenly occurred to the Democratic managers that when their party of this state took the position of electing United States Senators by a popular vote they entered upon a dangerous policy. They succeeded with Palmer, but believe now that it will be necessary to find another man like him if they ever hope to win again. It has therefore been decided to run A. J. Hunter for Congressman at large and if he is successful to put him up against Senator Cullom by and by.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Miss Willard Disappointed.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National W. C. T. U., attended at St. Louis the meeting of those who represent the political isms of the country—the political farmers and the political labor people from several sources—with the hope of incorporating into its arrangements the Prohibition and Female Suffrage notions, and returned to Chicago disappointed, as she failed to have either Female Suffrage or Prohibition recognized as a principle in the platform.

THE force of ocean waves is used in France to lift granite.

USED THEM IN HIS BLOW-GUN.

Doctor—"Well, my fine little fellow, you have got quite well again. I was sure the pills I left for you would cure you. How did you take them, in water or in cake?"

Boy—"Oh, I used them in my blow-gun."

The little fellow put the nasty, great, griping, old-fashioned pills to a good use. At most, all his internal economy needed was a dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, easy to take, and are gently aperient, or actively cathartic, according to size of dose. As a laxative, only one tiny Pellet is required.

The "Pellets" cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all deranged of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

The "Pellets" are purely vegetable, and operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the cheapest pill, sold by druggists, because they are *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or their price (25 cents a vial) is refunded. Can you ask more?

KIRK'S

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

AMERICAN FAMILY

SOAP

A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY.

BEST FOR

General Household Use.

BICYCLES.

I have the only exclusive Bicycle Store in the city, and can sell you a Bicycle for less money than you can buy elsewhere. I have all grades, all styles, and all prices, from the cheapest to the best. Ammunition on sale.

I also do all kinds of Bicycle, Scissors, Gun and Sewing Machine Repairing. All work guaranteed.

PAUL HIEKISCH,

123 East William Street.

febio-dawtmo

E. G. ALLEN & BRO.

GRINDERS.

Why feed your corn and oats whole when you can save from 25 to 50 per cent. by grinding. We sell the "BOSS," on which we can give the broadest guarantee.

PLOWS.

Our contracts are made with the Sattley M'f'g Co. of Springfield, Ill., the St. Joseph M'f'g Co. of Mishawaka, Ind., and the Pekin Plow Co. of Pekin, Ill. These factories are well equipped and turn out nothing but first class goods.

CULTIVATORS.

The SATTLEY SPRING TOOTH is the best surface cultivator we have seen. We sold more Sattley Tonguless than were sold of all other kinds of Tongueless in the city last season, and their Tongue cultivator is as good as the best, and in some respects better.

HARROWS.

We will again sell the Glendale, made by Selby, Starr & Co., of Peoria, Ill., and the Sattley, which our customers have reason to know are both good.

SEEDERS.

We have contracted again with Selby, Starr & Co. for the sale of their celebrated 11-foot agitator, continuous plate seeder; also their 11-foot low down force feed seeder, with grass seed attachment.

We also have a good Fiddle-Bow hand seeder.

CORN PLANTERS.

The Union has proven itself to be first-class in every respect, having but one set of plates which can be adjusted to any size of corn and any quantity.

VEHICLES.

We have made our contracts for our stock of Carriages, Surreys, Phaetons, Buggies, Road-Wagons and Carts at lower prices than they ever were bought by dealers in Decatur. We will be able to show you a very fine line.

HARNESS AND WHIPS.

Our line of Fine Buggy Harness and Whips cannot be surpassed for quality and price.

You are all cordially invited to call and see our line of goods, as we can show you goods of high merit.

E. G. ALLEN & BRO.,

South Wood street, between South Water and Main.

PILLSBURY'S BEST IS THE BEST

This flour is put up and branded PILLSBURY'S BEST, and is not sold to the consumer under any other brand.

If any Dealer sells you Flour under any other name, representing it to be PILLSBURY'S BEST, you may know he is a swindler

CHAS. A. PILLSBURY & CO.,

HORACE CLARK & SONS. Genl. Agts. Peoria, Ill.

NEW STYLES.

SPRING 1892.

Complete Assortment of Gentlemen's Stiff Hats.

GUYLER'S SELF-CONFORMING

LIGHT WEIGHT STIFF HATS.

Correct Styles in Black and the New Prevailing Shades.

AT $3.50.

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CHRIST.

A Sermon by Rev. James Miller, Delivered at the First M. E. Church February 21, 1892.

The Third of a Series of Six Sunday Evening Sermons on the Subject, "Modern Reconstructions of Ancient Religious Notions."

(Reported for THE REPUBLICAN by Addie L. Davis, Stenographer.)

You will find my text in the xxvii chapter of Matthew, at the 42d verse:

"What think ye of Christ? Whose son is He? They answered and said, He is the son of David."

What we call modern civilization has been the product of centuries. It is made up of a variety of elements—political, literary, philosophical, educational, industrial, commercial and religious. God, in the administration of the affairs of human history, has bestowed his gifts upon the children of men when and where they were best prepared to appreciate them. When God wanted to produce in the history of human civilization the basis of culture, He raised up the Greek; when He wanted to give the world an underlying principle of Law, a system of political economy, of which the main outline should be good for all time, He produced Rome, with her commonwealth, her Caesars, and her Senate; when He wanted to give the world the principle of philosophy, He produced Plato; when He wanted to make the beginnings of scientific development, He gave the Old World an Aristotle; when He wanted to give this world of ours a religion that should be universal and age-lasting in its influence, He raised up an Abraham, and from Abraham a nation, and out of that nation a church, and out of that church a Messiah, and through that Messiah he proposes to develop a universal empire of Love.

In turning your attention to the subject before us to-night, I want you to consider the following outline:

The Christ of Prophesy.

The Christ of History.

The Christ of Theology.

The Christ of Psychology.

First, the Christ of Prophecy. Unlike all other interests involved in the welfare of the human family in this world, God projected his purpose of grace in human thought centuries before it was destined to be realized, so that men were dreaming and thinking of and looking forward to the Messiah. This feeling, that in the coming future a great character was to be produced by the Hebrew race that should bring about a better state of affairs in human society, grew stronger and stronger as the centuries passed by. Prophet after prophet came upon the stage of action and turned the attention of the people to this coming glory; to a prince that was to come in the fullness of time and produce a new type of history and give to the world a better civilization. If you study the Old Testament prophecies, you will find that three ideals were successively presented in regard to the coming Christ. First, the kingly ideal. When the Hebrew nation was in a flourishing condition, with its monarchy, its system of law intact, and its civilization undisturbed, and yet there seemed to be a darker day coming, when the Assyrian power was threatening all the smaller nations in that part of the world, the prophets began to tell of a time when a king should be raised up for the Hebrew people that should deliver them from all such perils as these, and should bring about a better time in the history of their own people; and hence, they learned to conceive of Christ as a King. While they had a king, and felt their need of a king, and began to realize that their monarchy and their established institutions were threatened, the prophets pointed to a dawning day that should bring them to a new and greater King than all the kings of the earth; but, finally, their monarchy perished, their king went into captivity, their national life was destroyed, their central city—their great capital—was reduced to ashes, and they were carried into a far-off land; their national existence was destroyed—even their temple perished; their altars were broken down, their priesthood scattered; their religious institutions were destroyed, and their religious system suspended; and while in this condition their minds turned especially, not to a coming king that should bring them back from their captivity, but to a coming priest, who should restore to them their former system of worship and their institutions of religion intact in all their beauty and perfection. And so, when you come to the latter part of the prophesies of Isaiah, and especially to the fifty-third chapter, you have the Messiah—the Christ—presented, not as a king, but as a priest, making atonement for sin, suffering, ignomy, shame and death, and bringing through this, blessing to all the nation. But as time passed by, and as the Hebrew mind came more and more under the influence of foreign civilization, it became broadened. They lost a great many of their old-time prejudices and their old habits of thought, and instead of looking forward to a coming king and the reorganization of their priesthood, there was born into their midst the humanitarian idea

I want you to notice that nearly all of the last twenty-six chapters of the prophesies of Isaiah, which were not written by Isaiah, but by somebody else and tacked on to Isaiah's prophesies. Written undoubtedly during the exile, during the captivity of Babylon, all of these prophesies point to a time when the Messiah should come, not only bringing blessing to Israel but to all nations, and especially to the oppressed of humanity. So you have him represented in one of these chapters as saying: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because the Lord hath annointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; He hath sent me to bind up the broken hearted; to preach liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; and to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God."

Now if you turn to the prophecy of Ezekiel, you find a new phrase introduced—a phrase that you never find before in the Old Testament anywhere. Ezekiel comes to the stage of action, a prophet inspired by God, and I want you to notice the conception that Ezekiel has of himself as a prophet of God. All the other prophets recognized themselves as belonging especially to the Hebrew nation and to the Hebrew people. They seemed to be narrow in their conception, and they thought that their message and their mission was exclusively almost to the Hebrew people; but Ezekiel recognizes himself not to be the son of Israel, not to be the son of a Hebrew. He does not introduce himself as being a Jew, as belonging to a holy nation, but God addresses him as the Son of Man, and all the way through the prophecies Ezekiel is called the Son of Man. Son of Man do so-and-so, Son of Man go to this place and to that place and tell this thing and that thing to the people, and wherever God is represented as addressing Ezekiel He addresses him as the Son of Man.

It was a very wonderful thing for a man in that early age of the world, with such notions as the Hebrew people had about the sanctity and sacredness of their nation, about their special relationships to God, and about their exclusive character as a people chosen of God, to have a man rise up in their midst and recognize that his special function was to proclaim himself to the world, not as a prophet, not as a Hebrew, not as a priest, but as "the Son of Man." For the first time, one of God's great prophets takes a view of humanity as a whole, and recognizes himself and represents himself as belonging to the great brotherhood of man. If he had stayed in Palestine he never could have done that; if he had remained under the influence of the old priestly institutions, if the old national life had been continued, and the old church life had been continued, Ezekiel never could have conceived of himself as "the Son of Man." He never could have represented himself by that sort of phrase; but he came in contact with the Assyrian mind, with the Babylonian mind, with the Babylonian civilization, with the Babylonian religion, with the Baylonian commerce, with the Babylonian industrial enterprises, with the Babylonian culture, and he was so broadened, and his outlook was so enlarged in his mental and moral horizon, that instead of proclaiming himself as a prophet of the Hebrew race, he came before them, even before his own people, as "the Son of Man.

Now I want you to notice that this peculiar phrase represents what I call the humanitarian idea of Christ. This peculiar phrase passed on in history, and you come down into the book of Daniel. Some parts of the Book of Daniel were written during the captivity, some other parts were not written until long after that; perhaps it did not take its final form as we have it now until within one hundred and fifty years of the birth of Jesus Christ, and here in that Book of Daniel you have the Messiah—the Christ—represented for the first time as "the Son of Man." And now then, I want you to notice that the Hebrew mind gradually grew in its conception of the Christ, from the narrowness of the kingly idea, and the narrowness of the priestly idea into the conception that when the Messiah should come he would come as "the Son of Man."

And so you come to the New Testament and study the Christ of History, and you find that Christ taking up that last conception of the Hebrew prophetic mind, not the kingly idea. Christ does not come and announce himself as the king of the Jews; he does not come before them and proclaim himself as their priest; he comes and proclaims himself as "the Son of Man," and this humanitarian idea is simple; it is free from the conception of monarchy, the conception of aristocracy, and the conception of a priestly mediation, and presents itself in the person of the Messiah as "the Son of Man." And now I want you to consider the Christ of History.

There is a great deal here that we cannot really touch upon. There are, however, three thoughts that come into decided prominence in connection with the life history of Jesus Christ as it is unfolded in the four gospels, and these three conceptions are as follows:

Jesus Christ brought to the world by his teaching, by his character, by his example, by his career, a more perfect conception of a spiritual life. The first marked characteristic of the person of Christ was his spirituality, his spontaneous, natural communion with the unseen Father. You find something of this in the old prophets, but you take any other person than Jesus Christ, any person that lived before him, or any person that lived after him, that may have attained to an inner-consciousness of communion with God, and you find it always developing itself as the result of a long and protracted struggle; you find it almost invariably as a temporary experience, as a consciousness that exists for a short time and passes away to be renewed, perhaps, from time to time. This is the content of those accounts that you read in the experience of the old testament prophets. The same truth comes out in every character brought before us in the New Testament. The same thing is true of all modern religious experience. I question whether there is a single individual in this church; who, from the time they were converted until this hour, have maintained within themselves the undimmed consciousness without interruptithaton that they have abiding fellowship with God. A great many of you have entered into it; you have had experiences, seasons of remarkable religious enjoyment; there have been times of rapture in your life when your whole being was thrilled with an intense fullness of spiritual joy; but that has come to you, always, as the result of a struggle, as the result of long protracted prayer, as the result of penitence. It has departed from you, or it has been shadowed and darkened and obscured a great many times, and again and again have you had, in tears and in penitence, to bow down in the secret place of prayer and seek for its renewal. Now, what I want you to notice is, that nothing of this kind happens in the life of Christ. There was the spontaneous development of this inner consciousness that everywhere, every moment of his life, under all conditions of life, he had undoubted access to God. He never had to struggle up to triumphant faith, and that wonderful inner experience of the divine presence which all men long for, and only few men find. It was with him naturally, spontaneously, constantly, and it was his abiding normal condition. That was the first marked characteristic of the life of Jesus Christ. It showed itself dawning upon his consciousness when he was a boy of twelve years, and you never find him anywhere, in any of the struggles of life, in any of the sad moments of life, in any of the sorrows of life, in any of the burdens of life which he had to bear, but that there was this inner consciousness which unfolds itself, wherever you, as you read about him, that the Father was near to him, that he was with him, that he was one with him. So much was it so, that he was the only person who, out of the depths of his own experience, could say "I and my Father are one."

Then again, I want you to notice that the second characteristic of this Christ of history is self-renouncement. He came into the world with a new idea of living. He said, what seemed strange in the ears of all men, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." Men had always felt, and they feel yet, that if you get to the front you must push yourself to the front. If you get what you want in this world you must elbow somebody else out of the way in order to get it. If you succeed you must succeed by the energy, the ambition and intense desire to be rich, or to be powerful, or to be learned, or to be great in some way, but this strange character comes to us with this remarkable message, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." Humility is the way to honor; self denial is the way to possession, to success, to victory, and here he came into this world and entered upon a life of self-renouncement, and said, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me. If any man will save his life let him lose it; for whosoever will save his life shall lose it, but whosoever will lose it for my sake, the same shall keep it unto eternal life." And when the fond mother came to him in the interests of two of her boys and said, Grant that these, my two sons, may sit, one on the right hand, the other at thy left hand in thy kingdom." He said "Ye know not what ye ask; whosoever will be greatest let him be servant of all." Whosoever will have influence, and rank, and position, let him first study what best service he can render to his fellow men. This is the law of my kingdom, for "Even the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

So you have these two characteristics, spirituality and self-renouncement, and then you have another thing. A strange power projected itself into this our world in the person of Jesus Christ, and it spread from him to his apostles, and from them to the church, and it has gone out into the world's civilization. What is it? Gentleness, mildness, sweet spiritedness. He laid down as a fundamental principle this: If you want to conquer men you must love them, you must be kind to them. Hence he said: "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; deal gently; avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath. If a man smite thee on one cheek turn to him the other also; if he sue thee at law and take away thy cloak, let him have thy coat also; if he compel thee to go with him one mile, go with him two. Give to him that asketh, and from him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou away. I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you and ye shall be the children of your Father, for he maketh his sun to rise upon the evil and on the good, and sends his rain upon the just and upon the unjust alike."

He not only taught this, but he lived it. He carried it out everywhere. In his contact with men he manifested this sweet gentleness; he always kept his temper, kept himself under control, and he set this idea in motion in this world of ours and thereby superseded the institution of human cruelty, and selfishness, and revenge, and by this simple principle of good will to men, of kindness, of gentleness, he proposes to conquer the world.

Now it is easy for us to go back in thought to the history of the world's civilization, to the time of Christ, and later still, when the civilized nations of the world cultivated the heroic virtue; when the soldier, the brave man, the warrior, the conqueror, was the ideal man, but you see how all this is changed when you come down into the civilization of the 19th century, where we do not value men for their harshness, for their sternness, for their inflexibility, for their unyielding determination to have their rights, but where we value them because of their kindness, and gentleness, and forbearance, and while we may not cultivate those virtues in our own hearts, wherever we see them exhibited we instinctively feel that that is the right spirit and the man who manifests it is the right sort of man.

So these three things come down to our world through the historic Christ: spirituality, self-renouncement, gentleness and sweet spiritedness.

I want you to consider now for a moment the Christ of Theology. The world did not know what to do with Christ when it first received Him. There were a few choice spirits that entered into the feeling and interests of His life and in some measure, at least, appreciated Him if they could not understand Him. Perhaps nobody understood Him. He was so far above the common level of His own age that His choicest friends misapprehended the nature of His work. They loved Him; felt an interest in Him; could see the glorious beauty of His character; wanted to be with Him and be like Him, yet they could not understand Him. But He was so far above the common level that the masses knew of no other use to put Him than to simply cry: "Away with Him, away with Him, crucify Him, crucify Him. It is not fit that He should live." And so it came to pass that the church, the christian church itself, had to take that beautiful Christ, with His spirituality, His self-denial and His broad and universal charity and invest him altogether with another type of character. In other words, they had to bring Him down to their own level, and out of the materials of gospel history create for themselves a Christ that they could appreciate. That is what every man does anyway. I'll come back to that thought again, after awhile.

But the christian church busied itself for centuries, not by holding up the Christ that was the very embodiment of glory and spiritual life, and saying to its people, be like *Him*, attain to this spirituality, drink it in. Not by holding up a self-denying Christ and saying to men that you are acceptable with God just so far as you have this spirit, this disposition. Not by holding up a Christ of kindness, and gentleness, and love and forgiveness, and saying to men, God is pleased with you just so far as you come to be like this Christ and no farther.

Instead of doing this, they created for themselves a different kind of Christ. They soon came to a controversy among themselves in regard to what seemed to be the strange contradictions which connected themselves with the life of Christ, and on one hand they looked at the wonderful deeds He performed, and said. "He opened the eyes of the blind, He healed the sick, He made the lame to walk, He unstopped the ears of the deaf, He raised the dead, men killed Him, His friends put Him into the grave, He came back to life again, He walked upon the sea, He fed five thousand men with five loaves and a few little fishes, He stood by the grave side of a friend after he had been dead four days and called him back to life; why, he must have been God." Then men looked at the other side of him and they said: "He had a body, He became hungry, just as the rest of us do, He became thirsty, just as the rest of us do; He became weary, and had to rest, and had to sleep, just as the rest of us do. He became sad and sorrowful and discouraged sometimes, just as the rest of us do, and He must have been man." One class said He was God, another class said He could not be God, that He was man, and the christian church went to work and tried to reconcile the two sides of this wonderful character and to show that He was both God and man, and they went to hair-splitting and to making metaphysical distinctions, and they undertook to show how Christ could be both God and man at the same time, and they went on with this kind of work and making these distinctions until they became bewildered among themselves and got the whole church bewildered, and have handed down to us a system of theology that no man can understand, and it is doubtful whether there is any being superior to man that can ever understand it. It embodies so much of strange fancy and strange contradictions. They went so far as to set forth that there were some things that Christ knew as God but he did not know them as man; that there were a great many things He suffered as man but He did not suffer them as God, and so you see they decided upon two centers of consciousness in Jesus Christ, two intellects, two minds, the divine mind and the human mind, the divine will and the human will, and they had a being of this strange sort that it was impossible for the human mind to grasp or even conceive of. They went on with these distinctions and not only carried them into an explanation of the nature of Christ, but His work; and they said that Christ came into the world, not simply to teach men how to live, not simply to draw men back to God, not simply to generate into the human heart the purpose of righteousness and to impart to human life the true spiritual energy, but that He came to make atonement for human sin by offering himself a sacrifice to divine vengeance and divine wrath; that he came to pay the debt that humanity had contracted, so that God might forgive it after it had been paid, and all that sort of thing; that He came to satisfy the demands of infinite justice so that man might be put in a position where God could exercise clemency toward him after full and perfect satisfaction had been offered for all the wrong that he had ever done. And thus theology has given to the world this strange conception of Christ, and then they added to this that if human souls wanted to be saved and wanted to gain eternal life they must not only be spiritual as Christ was spiritual, and self-denying as Christ was self-denying, and charitable and kind and forgiving as Christ was, but they must believe all this strange bewildering metaphysic that no man can understand, and if they did not believe it they would be eternally damned, and this notion has come down to us representing Christ in theology.

Let me now ask you for a moment to consider the Christ of psychology. I have just now said that every age, every class of minds, nay, every individual mind, must create a Christ for itself out of the materials furnished in the gospel history. There can be no such thing as the cultured man and the illiterate man coming to this gospel and gathering from it precisely the same conception of Christ. We have here facts in relation to the life of Christ. We come to these facts, we reconstruct them into a character and set it before ourselves as the ideal Christ and worship it, but every man does it for himself. Let me remind you that if a man lectures to you on Plato or on Darwin or on Jesus Christ or on St. Paul and undertakes to tell you what Darwin said, what he thought, what he did, how he felt, he may talk to you a long time or a short period of time, but in all his talking there is nothing passes from his mind to yours, nothing. He simply sets your mind to work, and your mind for itself creates an idea of Darwin, about whom he has talked. He may succeed in producing in your mind the same sort of mental action, and precisely the same conception that he has of him in his own mind, but he never knows whether he does or not, nor do you. You have no means of knowing it. He simply sets your mind to work and you produce a character that he is trying to represent through language. You do precisely the same thing when you come to the New Testament. There is nothing passes from the pages of this book into your mind at all. You read, and that incites your mind to action, and in your own mental action you produce—re-create a character that you conceive to have existed eighteen hundred years ago; but whether you have in your mind precisely the character that the person who wrote the book had in his mind you can never know. You have no means of knowing, and so by the use of psychological law you have to create a Christ for yourself. Now you come to this record. All minds, perhaps, are made substantially on the same plan. We come to this wonderful record and the first thing that reason tells us when we read it (I believe, if we stop to think, that we are all agreed upon this), that this wonderful personage whom we call Jesus Christ, was a development. He did not drop down from heaven a full grown man with a perfectly matured mind and a perfectly developed character, and with perfect energy of will. He came into this world just as other human beings do, and when he was a babe in the manger at Bethlehem he did not know anything more about Himself than other babes do about themselves; He did not know whether He was divine or whether he was human, or whether He was anything; He did not know that He was there. It took Him about as long as it takes any other boy to know his mother. His mind and body were the result of development. So we are told here that He grew in stature, that He developed a physical organism just as the other people do. He grew in wisdom, so He developed intellectual power. He learned by putting forth mental effort. We are told in this book that he grew in favor with God and man, so that he developed moral character just as other people do. The whole person was a growth, physical, intellectual, moral. There is nothing more clear to the thoughtful mind than this truth in regard to the person of Jesus Christ, and we can never understand this gospel history, nor this wonderful character, unless we begin with his infancy and follow him up through the years of childhood, and mark his ripening manhood and the constantly developing consciousness that he had of his mission and of the nature of his work.

Why, you say, did he not work miracles and do all the wonderful deeds that he is reported to have done? Certainly he did. Did he not know that he was the son of God when he was a boy twelve years old? Does not every other twelve-year old boy know it? Do you know of a boy who has attended Sunday school and read the Bible and been instructed in religion anywhere, that does not have the same dawning consciousness when he is twelve years old that he sustains an intimate relation to the supreme spirit of the universe, and learns to call God his Father, and that he has a mission for him in this life? This same thought was very clear to Jesus Christ. When a boy of twelve years, he asked: "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" It was simply the developing religious conscience of the lad, that was all. You say, Did he not know that he was divine? He found it out after awhile, but it took him a great many years to find it out. Did he not know that he had the power to work mireeles? Yes, after he had tried it. He saw somebody suffering, and the sight of suffering excited his sympathy and awakened in him an impulse to relieve, and with the impulse and the effort there came to him the consciousness of power to do it. He learned it that way, just the same as any other boy learns what he can do; just as any other man learns by the conditions under which he is placed what he can do, so Christ learned it. His wonderful personality was development.

If you read his gospels carefully you will come to find that he understood the nature of his mission much better the year before he died, than he did three years before he died. It comes out more strikingly, more clearly. He seems to be increasingly impressed with the wonderful responsibilities that rest upon him for the accomplishment of the great task that had been set before him.

If you follow him closely you will find another truth—not only the truth that his personality was the result of development, but that he passed through all his earthly life with the consciousness of limitation, with the feeling that there were some things he could *not* do. He could work miracles; he had a certain degree of mastery over nature: he had a most remarkable power in a great many particulars; but there are limitations, he says himself, to his knowledge. Some one made enquiry of him in regard to certain things in the future, and he said, "Of that day and of that hour knoweth no man, no, not even the Son, but the Father only." There is his own confession of mental limitation, a limitation put upon the consciousness of his divinity. You follow him, and what do you find? When this good woman I just spoke of brought her sons and wanted them to sit, one on the right hand, the other on the left of the kingdom, he said, "That is not mine to give. I cannot do it. It transcends my authority, my power, but it shall be given to them for whom it is prepared of my Father."

So follow him on down all his life, and you find this sense of limitation pressing upon him everywhere. Will you tell me why he prayed? Did he really feel any want when he prayed, or was he just simply playing at prayer? Did he pray as you often pray, because you are accustomed to pray, without really feeling an intense longing for something you cannot supply yourself? Do you suppose he went through that kind of form of prayer, or do you suppose he was just praying to make his disciples believe that he wanted something he could not supply himself, and therefore asked his Father for it? Do you have any such notion as that of Christ? Did he really pray? Did he feel intense longings that he could not satisfy, pressing wants that he could not meet; urgent needs that he could not supply himself, or did he pray in earnest, out of the full consciousness that there were limitations set upon his own individual energy, and that he needed the help and the assistance of a higher power? Follow him, will you, into the Garden of Gethsemane, into that dark and dreary night, the darkest night that ever cast its shadow over this world of ours, and watch him. There he takes two or three of his intimate disciples, and then he says to them: "Tarry ye here and watch, while I go yonder and pray." Then he kneels down and turns his face heavenward and cries, "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me." Then he returned to his disciples, for he felt lonely and sad, and found them asleep, and he said, "What, could ye not watch one hour? Watch and pray lest ye enter into temptation." He went away and prayed a second time, saying the same words, and his soul, he said himself, was exceeding sorrowful, even unto death, and then he went away and prayed again, the third time saying: "Oh, my Father, if this cup may not pass from me, except I drink it, thy will be done." Was there any consciousness of limitation resting upon him there, or did he have the full consciousness that he did not need his Father's assistance when he thus prayed? Which, think you, is the likelier of the two hypotheses? Did he really pray? Then follow him, will you, follow him to Calvary and watch him as they pierce his hands and feet with the nails, and then listen to him, as with his last expiring breath he cries, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" Was there any consciousness of limitation in that? Does psychological analysis help us any at all to understand this strange language? If it does, then it surely means that at the very last moment of human life he was oppressed with the sense of limitation and really felt, as you and I feel, our dependence upon God in some particulars.

But now I want you to follow him farther. There is another wonderful truth that unfolds itself here. If we had to follow him simply to Gethsemane, and to Calvary, and to the shadow of the tomb, and see his friends put him away to silently sleep, we could not exercise in him that faith which is necessary to bring spiritual inspiration to our own souls; but I want you to notice that in addition to his development of his personality, and his consciousness of limitation that oppressed him all his earthly life, there was finally the transcendence of that limitation. There came to him this inner-consciousness that his individuality, his personality, transcended all the limitations of earth.

We have the Christ who lived, the Christ who taught, the Christ who suffered, the Christ who died, the Christ who was buried, and he never had in all this history, the perfect consciousness of his divinity. But I want you to notice that he appeared to his disciples again after he had died, after he had been buried. There was what we call the resurrection of Christ. He came back to them, he lived with them more or less for forty days, and during those forty days, if you analyze what he says, and what he does, and the feelings that he had, and the sentiments to which he gave expression, you will find the same absolute transcendence of all limitation, just as clearly, as surely, as you find before his death the consciousness of limitation. He never prayed after his resurrection—you never find him praying anywhere. He never felt the need of prayer. What did he say, one of the first things after his resurrection—something he had never dared to utter before? "All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth." I am the master of the world. "Go ye, therefore, and make disciples of all nations, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." What a consciousness of power there is in this wonderful expression.

It is a matter of very small importance to us whether that body in which Christ lived, and which was put to death and put in the grave, whether that body really came back to life or not. That is not the supreme question. The supreme question is, Does the Christ live? Did that intellect, that will, that marvellous heart power, survive the wreck of death, and the triumph of the tomb? He never could have convinced his disciples of that unless he had come back in human form and with human body. The Hebrew mind has never been able to grasp the conception of abstract immortality. The only way in which they could grasp the doctrine of immortality was in connection with the resurrection of the human body. The Greek mind grasped it abstractly. Plato has formulated it, has laid it down as a principle of philosophy that he thought beyond all dispute, but the Hebrew mind never could grasp it except in connection with the return of the body, and so it was necessary that Christ should appear with bodily form; that he should talk with his disciples; eat with them; feed them; take an interest in their temporal welfare; appear to them again and again. So far it is important, but the important thing to us is not whether Christ's body came back out of the tomb or not, but whether the Christ lives. Whether that matchless intellect, that marvellous will, that noble heart of his is still accessible to human longing and to human prayer, and to human faith. And so Christ comes back to us, having transcended the limits of death and the limits of the grave. He appears among his disciples, and after forty days he ascends. He goes out with them to Mount Olivet, and while talking with them he begins to go up, up, and at last a cloud receives him out of their sight. This is a very simple and a very beautiful story. Whether it ever occurred literally just as it is recorded to us or not, it brings to us this thought, this message, this wonderful disclosure as part of this remarkable history, that Christ in his intellect and moral power transcended all the forces and agencies of nature, and in spite of gravitation went away from the sight and the presence of men. And then we have brought to us this other wonderful truth, the intercession of Christ at the right hand of God. Now to represent God as sitting upon a throne and Christ as sitting or standing by his right side and constantly pleading the merit and virtue of his death in the interests of humanity, and constantly praying that men may be forgiven and blessed and saved, for the sake of what he has done, is undoubtedly a very crude conception to form of the intercession of Christ. But divested of poetry and the fanciful, and the dramatic representation, it leaves this grand naked truth open to us, that Jesus Christ has access to all the infinite resources of God's grace and love, and that he has the ability to make them available to every honest soul that seeks them in his name. We can hold fast to that truth, and so we have Christ transcending the limits of earth, and the limits of human experience, and the limits of the grave, and the limits of this material system, and transcending all the limits of the moral law, and laying his almighty grasp upon the infinite resources of Deity and making them available for the salvation of every seeking soul. What do you want better than this? Thus we have the Christ of Prophecy, the Christ of History, the Christ of Theology and the Christ of Psychology.

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REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The formal call for the Republican State convention is as follows:

The Republican voters of Illinois are requested to meet in county conventions and elect delegates to a Republican State convention to meet at Springfield, Wednesday, May 4, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for at the November election, 1892, to fill the following offices, to-wit:

Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor.
Secretary of State.
Auditor of Public Accounts
State Treasurer.
Attorney General.
Three Trustees of the University of Illinois.
Four Presidential Electors-at-Large.
Twenty District Electors.
Two Congressmen-at-Large.

Also for the selection of eight delegates-at-large and eight alternates-at large to represent the state in the National Republican convention to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., June 7, 1892, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The basis of representation for the several counties will be held in the ratio of one delegate for every 300 votes cast for the Republican Presidential Electors in 1888, and one for each fraction thereof of not less than 150 votes; provided the delegates from Cook county, so elected, shall be called and shall vote by senatorial districts, and the several wards and parts of wards, comprising the senatorial districts which lie wholly or in part in the city of Chicago, to have their proportionate representation so far as is practicable.

Under this basis of representation Macon county will be entitled to 14 delegates. Heretofore the number has been

FOR BORROWERS AND FOR INVESTORS.

Equitable Building and Loan Society of Peoria, Ill.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of Ill.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - $50,000,000
MATURED SHARES, Each, - - $100

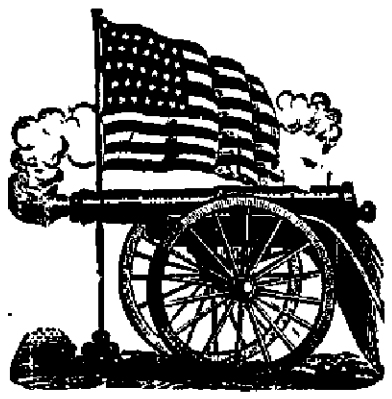
Class C, 40c Per Month Per Share.
Class B, 60c Per Month Per Share.
Class A, $1.20 Per Month Per Share.

The Society issues prepaid and paid-up stock.
Safety and high profit to investors.
Money returned in monthly payments by borrowers, like rent.
No preferred stock—all members on an equal basis.
Stock is non-taxable, non-forfeitable, is good for collateral security, is a cash estate in case of death, and is salable and transferable the same as other property.

It always has a cash withdrawable value.
It precedes all others.
Financial Statement sent on application to

A. DERWOOD SMITH,
GENERAL AGENT,
Box 583, Peoria, Illinois.
Sept 22-d1f

RECEIVED TO-DAY.



THE CELEBRATED

KNOX HATS

Spring Styles.

The Best on Earth.
Call and Examine.

RACE CLOTHING M'F'G CO.,

129--135 North Water Street.

Signs of Spring.

Quite generally throughout the business portion of the city the work of repair, improvement and decoration is going on in stores and offices. The carpenters, the painters, the plasterers and the paper hangers are hard at work putting things in order for spring and summer trade. In different parts of town repairs and improvements upon residences have been inaugurated. The women are beginning to talk of house cleaning and the "whack whack" of the carpet beaters' rods will soon be heard. The boys are playing marbles on the sidewalks and railway tracks, the sparrows are jawing about nesting places in the shades of the electric arcs and the quack of the wild duck and the honk of the goose are heard by night from the ethereal dome. The dry goods dealers' and milliners' store windows are blossoming out in gorgeousness of color and design. The signs of spring are here, and the crocuses and the spring beauties will soon be here.

New spring shades in kid gloves and mousquetaire suede gloves, just received at Linn & Scruggs D. G. & C. Co.

Los Angeles has a factory for making essential oils from orange and lemon rinds.

Electricity last year took 28,681 horses out of street car service in this country.

Our all-wool, fast-black hosiery at reduced prices to clear out stock. Linn & Scruggs D. G. & C Co. d&wtf

Harbor masters are to be abolished by New York.

GET THE BEST.

If you want Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla demand it and take no other. It contains ingredients that are not found in any other sarsaparilla. Each ingredient used in

Dr. JOHN BULL'S

Sarsaparilla is chosen for its beneficent effect upon the human system. Combined, they exert a harmonizing influence upon every function of the body, improving digestion, strengthening the liver and kidneys, cleansing the blood of poisonous matter, soothing the nervous system, enlivening the mental faculties, and in a word, by diffusing new strength and life, completely rejuvenates every part and makes one feel like a new person. No other

SARSAPARILLA

has so good an effect. Elmer Hodson, Alvarado, Tex., writes: "My strength and health had been failing me for several years. My blood was in a very impoverished condition and very impure. My limbs felt lame, rickety and rheumatic, and I could not walk without tottering. I felt myself growing prematurely old, and my face began to look pinched and shriveled. I suffered considerable, was restless at night, very nervous, and growing very melancholy. My eyes were sore and I had catarrh. I tried many tonics, and bitters and blood purifiers, but failed to get better. I finally asked a physician which

IS THE BEST

Sarsaparilla, and he replied Dr John Bull's. I bought six bottles, and before I had used it all I felt like another man. My strength and health improved, pimples and sores disappeared from my person, aches and stiff joints left me, and I now consider myself a well person."

Use Smith's Tonic Syrup, a safe and sure cure for Chills and Fever.

Dr. John Bull's Worm Destroyers taste good and quickly remove worms from children or grown people, restoring the sick and puny to robust health. Try them. No other worm medicine so safe and sure. 25 cents at drug stores, or sent by mail from D. Park & Sons Co., 175 and 177 Sycamore, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents.

KING & WOOD, Agents.

The All Want Hard Roads.

The universal mud is deep and sticky and ugly. The little sunshine yesterday—the first in four days—only served to stiffen it a little, but the sea still breaks in little waves along the street crossings. We live in hope.—*Hoopeston Chronicle.*

It is high time the people of Illinois were attacking the road question in earnest instead of putting it off or merely playing with it.—*Lincoln Herald.*

Once let the farmer fully realize that he can save fully one dollar a load in horseflesh, wagon, harness and driver's time on a good road over a poor one and he will begin to figure out the profits of a good road, and so sure as he does he will favor good roads.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Our wealth in Central Illinois comes out of the ground. The money that is drawn to us comes for the most part in payment for our grain, cattle, horses and hogs. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually brought into this county by the farmers. One reason why everybody complains of February dullness is that there is no grain marketed.—*Champaign County Herald.*

The roads leading to this city are in a fearful condition, and farmers can hardly get to town at all. At such times as these graveled roads would be a great blessing. Certainly no one can be foolish enough to deny that.—*Washington News.*

The roads here of late have caused a stagnation in business. They have been almost impassable. The question of paved streets might be worth many dollars to our town in a year.—*Mackinaw Enterprise*

Real Estate Sales.

Rhoda Ramsay to William Horng, deed to lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, block 2, in Boody—$700.

Joseph C. Andrews to Catharine G. Armstrong, deed to 6, 58 acres in 9, 16, 3 east—$200.

J. J. Peddecord in the widow and heirs of Solomon Heiser, quit claim to 40 acres in 28, 17, 4 east—$100

Moses R. Fesler to John F. Barnett, deed to 40 acres in 35, 18, 3 east—$3200.

Jesse Lockhart to M. E. Lockhart, deed to 30 feet off north end of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Lockhart's addition to Niantic—$200.

Thomas Davis to James Hopson, deed to lots 1 to 8, in block 1, Ashmead's addition to Macon—$275.

Oscar L. Cash to James Hopson, deed to 80 acres in 4, 14, 2 east—$4800.

Caroline M. Powers to Ludwig Baginski, deed to lot 14, block 5, Powers' first addition—$275.

John Kick to Harry E. Roberts, deed to 61, 29 acres in 17, 17, 1 east—$3750.

Samuel Langdon to W. T. Logan, deed to lot 15, block 17, Blue Mound—$425.

Della Hiser to John Huff, deed to all interest in 80 acres in 35, 17, 3 east—$675.

B. H. Wise to John Dipper, deed to lot 21, block 3, Wise's second subdivision—$200.

Fred Folk to Herman A. Lehwald, lot 28 in S. Powers' subdivision of lot 6, in the west half of the southwest quarter of 12, 16, 3 east; in northeast Decatur—$600.

Lewis A. Hedges to Osceola Hunt, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of 33, 18, 4 east; 40 acres in Friend's Creek township—$2,175.

Abbie Swagger to James E. Long, lot 9, in block 2, of H. A. Wood's addition to Decatur—$650.

Roth B. Hunt to Conard Ammann, 100 acres off of the east side of the northeast quarter of 24, 17, 2 east; in Hickory Point township—$7,300.

Lewis A. Hedges to W. A. Rinehart, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of 33, 18, 4 east; 40 acres in Friends Creek township—$2,175.

Joshua Green to Alonzo Pierce, a lot in Mt. Zion—$100.

George R. Gleason to John L. Freeland, the southeast quarter of 2, 14, 3 east; 160 acres in Milam township—$1,200.

John J. Freeland to Chas. W. Freeland, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, also the south half of the south half of the northwest quarter, all in 1, 14, 3 east; 80 acres in Milam township—$4,800.

Ida B. Smith to Peter R. Grounde, 6 acres off of the north end of the south end of the southeast quarter of lot 3 in the northeast quarter of 3, 15, 3 east; in Mt. Zion township—$210.

James M. Eyman et al to Jerome Eyman, the west half of the west half of the east half of the southwest quarter of 23, 19, 1 east, 10 acres in Harristown township—$150.

Jerome Eyman to Morillow G. Glasgow, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of 24, 16, 1 east—10 acres in Harristown township—$300.

H. H. Wise to E. E. Kryder, lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 4, James Sieberlings addition to Blue Mound—$480

John A. Brown to R. Wallace Hunt, deed to the undivided half of lots 1 and 2, block 4, Cassell's fourth addition—$1400.

Demas A. Barrackman to John N. Boyer, deed to 80 acres in 25, 16, 2 east—$3000.

James A. McGee to Horatio T. Leeper, the south half of the northeast quarter of 1, 14, 1, east; 80 acres in Pleasant View township: $4,800.

Alice C. C. Farmer to George E. Moeller, 40 feet off of the west side of lot 15, block 2, in Millikin's Place; $4,400.

James J. Finn to A. H. Mills, master's deed, lots 22 and 23 in block 6 of Higgin's addition to Decatur: $841.

John Wacker to O. H. Cannon, deed to 3.59 acres in 11, 16, 1 east—$3,500.

Mary J. Wyckoff to Eveline L. Still, quit claim to 160 acres in 6, 17, 4 east—$1.00.

Must Be Tried Again.

The jury in the case of S. B. Curtis, (Sam'l of Posen) who was on trial charged with the murder of a policeman, after deliberating a long time failed to agree. It is said that ten stood for conviction and two for acquittal. The judge discharged the jury. It is generally supposed that a new trial will result in acquittal.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or your money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by King & Wood, druggists.

The Moline seeder sold by The Spencer & Lehman Co. will show regularity in any kind of wind or weather. feb18w2m

BROUGHT $5,000.

Close of the Combination Horse Sale at Auction.

From Thursday's Daily

Yesterday afternoon at the driving park the weather was not favorable for the D. W. Brenneman & Bro. and Dr. A. S. Waltz combination sale of horses. The rain came and part of the crowd scattered toward the last. There were 46 horses sold, aggregating about $5,000. The horses sold after the Republican went to press last evening were:

Fina W., 3-year-old mare, L. Dubois, Clinton; $365.

Shelly, chestnut mare, 8-year-old, J. E. Eden, Sullivan; $105.

Red Core, bay colt, 4-year-old, Lou Eyman, Decatur; $200.

Belle F., brown mare, 7-year-old, R. E. Howell, Lovington; $55.

Cora Elwood, roan mare, 8-year-old, M. L. Lowe, Sullivan; $75.

Mambrino Wilsey, chestnut stallion, 8-year-old, W. H. Atchison, Lovington; $150.

Sandy, chestnut gelding, 4-year-old, S. W. Thayer, Decatur; $150.

Sorrel filly, 1-year old, W. T. Dillehunt, Decatur; $45.

Bay filly, 5-year-old, Fred Brittenham, Monticello; $75.

Black mare, 5-year-old, C. Dunkle, Macon; $175.

Black mare, 5-year-old, C. Dunkle; $150.

Jim Vigus, 1-year-old gelding, W. T. Downing, Decatur; $33.

Edward Hyde, sorrel gelding, 3-year-old, Robert Glun, Sullivan; $110.

Stallion, dark iron gray, Charles Wheeler, Decatur; $190.

Ponies, black and gray, George Kellar, Decatur—$62.

David, 2-year-old, W. R. Kinney, Taylorville—$160.

Miss Brown, a thoroughbred mare, F. E. Wilson, Macon—$65.

Black mare, 5 years old, George Waggoner, Emery—$80.

Unknown horse, B. B. Barnes—$76.

Sue Scragg, black gelding, 2 years old, J. F. Reed, Decatur—$180.

Gastman, bay gelding, 2 years old, J. F Reed, Decatur—$107.

Bay gelding, C. H. Gregory, Oreton—$88.

Two-year-old bay filly, Frank Beall, Decatur—$50.

Blonde, sorrel mare, 8 years old, J. Maxon, Decatur—$40.

Miss Owens, bay mare, 9 years old, W. H. Kinney, Taylorville—$50.

Bay mare, F. M. Moore—$57.

Two-year-old filley, Mr. Braden—$30.

Six-year-old gelding, S. B. Stewart—$125.

Chestnut mare, Mr. Harris, Stonington—$141.

Chestnut mare, D. A. Adams, Moweaqua—$85.

CLEANSING LINEN.

A French Method in Which Petroleum is Largely Employed.

A patent has recently been issued by the French Patent office for a new method of cleansing linen, the liquid used for the purpose being composed largely of petroleum.

The patent directs that a quarter of a pound of camphor be dissolved in four and a half pounds of light petroleum, like kerosene. One pound of raw onions is placed in this camphorated solution, and at the end of the two days the principle residing in the onions has all been extracted, when the liquid is filtered.

The resulting fluid is used as follows: A tablespoonful of it is added to from four to eight gallons of water. The linen to be treated is first rubbed with soap until a lather is produced, when it is placed in this diluted petroleum solution and boiled for ten minutes, after which it is rinsed in cold water and dried.

Convention of Republican Clubs.

Mr. W. W. Tracy, president of the Illinois Republican League, has issued a call, as follows:

"A meeting of the executive committee of the Republican League of Illinois will be held at the Leland hotel, Springfield, Thursday, March 10, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of fixing the date for holding the next state league convention and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

"It is intended that this meeting shall be the signal for starting the club movement for 1892 in every county in the state, as a plan of work will then be determined upon and the campaign of organization opened up all along the line. You are requested to come to this meeting prepared to make a complete report of the present condition and needs of the organization in your county. Send advice to these headquarters at once whether you will be able to be present or not, and if not, who will be your representative in the meeting."

This meeting will be a large one, as there will be one delegate from each county in the state.

About Beef Cattle.

At several of the meetings of western beef-cattle breeders buyers have stated that it is harder than usual to pick up good steers for feeders. The reason given is that there has been such an increase in dairying that the tendency is to breed cattle of the milking type, rather than of the beef stock. The steers from this dairy breeding do not give full satisfaction as feeders, and the fact accounts largely for the rush of poor cattle into the markets. There does not seem much to discourage the feeder of well-bred beef cattle in this state of things. There will always be a demand for extra prime beeves, and the poorer the second-class stock the better will be the demand for the first-class. The same will hold true of breeding bulls of the beef breeders—there will be small sales for the poorer ones.

Oglesby's Son to Go to West Point.

Richard Oglesby, Jr., son of ex-Gov Oglesby of Illinois, is one of the lucky four to be appointed by the President as cadets-at-large to the United States naval academy. The competition at Washington was exceedingly strong, over five hundred applicants being after the places, each candidate having strong political backing.

The foreign demand for American paper is steadily growing.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

Attorney-General Hunt Defines His Position on That Matter.

Attorney-General Hunt now says that, notwithstanding the decision of the Republican and Democratic state central committees that town meetings, or "elections" come within the provisions of the Australian ballot law, he has not changed his own position regarding the matter.

"I have held all along," said the attorney-general Tuesday, "that the nominations and the printing of the tickets at town meetings should be done under the provisions of the Australian ballot law. My position was that the law did not apply to the conducting of the town meeting; that the manner of conducting the town meeting was provided for by the township organization law, which still remains in full force, and which does not provide the machinery seemingly required for an election under the Australian ballot law.

"I have held, however, that a town meeting will probably be valid conducted in either way; in other words that the validity of the result would not depend on the manner in which the meeting was conducted. I regard it all-important that contention should be avoided, that local authorities should agree in the manner in which the meeting is to be conducted, and that the agreement should be understood and acquiesed in.

"If, therefore, the meetings are conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the two state central committees—which, as I understand, concur in the conclusion that the Australian ballot law should be observed—I do not think the validity of the result would be affected thereby. It would at most be irregular, but not void. The matter is one which I have no official authority to determine and have never attempted so to do. It was unfortunate that the law was not so plain as to avoid controversy in regard to its meaning."

From present indications the next legislature will be obliged to devote considerable time to devising and passing amendments to the Australian ballot law to remedy existing defects. The law is ambiguous in several respects and many contingencies that might arise, it is quite generally admitted, are not properly provided for. A well-known attorney of Springfield said: "There is one defect in the law which has been overlooked. The law makes it the duty of the county judge, the county clerk and the state's attorney to sit as a board of arbitration to hear and act upon any objections to nominations that may be made.

"The same duty is imposed on the county judges of the different counties composing a congressional district in case of objections to congressional nominations. This is all right outside of Cook county. Inside of Cook county there are four congressional districts, and the county judge of Cook county is the sole arbiter of all contests in any of these districts. The same would be true of legislative nominations in Cook county. Then in case of an objection to a candidate nominated for the office of clerk of the supreme court, the county judges in that division would have to settle the matter. There are thirty or forty counties in each division, so that about forty county judges would have to get together to hear and act upon the matter. This is little better than calling a special session of the legislature for that purpose."

LORIN DAVIES' CONTEST.

The Owner of Roy Wilkes Gains a Partial Victory.

L. A. Davies, the owner of Roy Wilkes, gained a half victory over the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association before Judge Brentano yesterday. It will be remembered that Davies was fined $1,000 for alleged crookedness at Lexington in 1889, and a purse of $500 withheld to pay part of the fine. Davies' demurred, claiming that the fine was due the National association and not the Lexington association, was sustained, but the defendants were given time to amend their pleas.

The Salem Jury Secured.

From Friday's Daily.

Yesterday afternoon at Salem, Ill., the last of the twelve jurors were accepted to try J. T. McKibben and Joseph Lorden for conspiracy. They are as follows: Eli Roberts, Charles Bryant, Charles Gerrick, George Luttrell, William Pruden, Sr., W. F. Harvey, Charles Lanham, William Fouts, J. K. Fyke, John P. Brubaker, John T. Rogers and W. P. James. The first hitch between the attorneys for the two defendants took place when one wanted to reject a juror under examination while the other insisted on accepting him. Judge Burroughs interfered and called time on the attorneys. While the case was being stated to the jury the witnesses were discharged until to-day, when the trial proper began.

Branching Out.

Messrs. Walker & Co., grain dealers of this city and proprietors of the Moweaqua steam elevator, on Tuesday signed a contract with a Peoria contractor for the erection of a new elevator at Radford station, three miles south of town. The elevator is to have a capacity for handling 6,000 bushels of grain daily, a storage capacity of 8,000 bushels, and will cost Walker & Co. $2500. The gentlemen are "hustlers," and believe in getting everything in sight and rustling for more. We wish them the greatest success.—*Moweaqua Mail.*

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

The County Central Committee Calls the County Convention for April 23d, 1892—Other Business.

The Republican county central committee met at 11 o'clock this morning. There was a full attendance, which has not been very common in the past when there was no further business than merely fixing the time and place for holding the county convention for the selection of delegates to state and congressional conventions. This fact confirms the generally prevailing opinion that the Republicans of Macon county are in earnest.

Harry Midkiff moved that the convention be called for 11 o'clock, Saturday, April 23d, and the motion was unanimously adopted. James Lichtenberger moved that two conventions be held, the first the time for which had just been fixed, to select delegates to the state and congressional conventions; the second, to nominate candidates for county officers. The motion was adopted.

On motion Robert Woodcock, of Macon, was selected as a member of the Republican congressional committee vice Frederick A. Brown, removed from the state.

After some discussion relative to the methods of conducting the campaign the committee adjourned.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The State Board Offers Prizes for World's Fair Exhibits.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has determined to make the best possible display of cereals, grasses, textile and forage plants, vegetables and fruits from this state in both the National building and state building at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 and has issued a circular offering the following list of prizes to be awarded at the State Fair to be held in Peoria Sept. 26-30, 1892. It says:

All samples shown in this class are to become the property of the board of agriculture, from which selections will be made for the purpose of exhibition at the World's Fair.

For the best and largest display from any county in each of the grand divisions of the state of Illinois, $250; second prize, $150; third prize, $100.

All counties competing, but failing to receive one of the foregoing prizes, will each be paid $50 by an award of that amount to the best and largest display sent from them respectively.

For further information address W. C Garrard, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

A Mile Track.

At a meeting Saturday night of the board of directors of the Decatur Trotting association it was decided definitely to build a mile track the coming summer the work to commence at the opening of spring. The track will be oval shape and constructed on the plans submitted by Surveyor Loring some time ago, bids for the building of which will be advertised for at once. It will be necessary to purchase twenty acres more of Brenneman Bros., on the north and only a portion of the present track will be used in the new track. The amphitheatre and stables will be moved back and then the association will be in shape to hold large meetings, as there is to be no spring meeting there is plenty of time to complete the work before the fall gathering, when it is proposed by the association to hold such a meeting as will eclipse any thing before heed in Decatur.

Capt. Bogardus Defeated.

The much-talked-of match between Capt. A. H. Bogardus of Lincoln, Ill., the champion wing shot, and George Rexroat of Virginia took place at Virginia yesterday, and drew a large attendance from all over central Illinois. The captain was defeated by a score of 92 to 83. Mr Rexroat's best shooting was 42 straights to the captain's 18. One hundred live pigeons a side and five traps were used, thirty yards rise. The result is a great surprise to many and there is great rejoicing over Mr. Rexroat's victory. Master Henry Bogardus gave an exhibition of fancy rifle shooting at conclusion of the contest. The shooting was for a purse of $100, the Capt. Bogardus medal and gate receipts.

After a Divorce.

William A. McGoodwin commenced a suit to obtain a divorce from his wife, Malinda McGoodwin, whom he charges with being untrue to him. The McGoodwins were married in this city in December of 1880, and lived together for over eight years. On January 13, 1889, Mr. McGoodwin learned that his wife had been playing false with him and a separation followed. He charges her with having committed adultery with one James Waldron. Mrs. McGoodwin is now living in Decatur.—*Springfield News.*

Remarkable Facts.

Heart disease is usually supposed to be incurable, but when properly treated a large proportion of cases can be cured. Thus Mrs. Elmira Hatch, of Elkhart, Ind., and Mrs. Mary L. Baker, of Ovid, Mich., were cured after suffering 20 years. S. C. Lanburger, druggist at San Jose, Ill., says that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure which cured the former, "worked wonders for his wife." Levi Logan, of Buchanan, Mich., who had heart disease for 30 years, says two bottles made him feel like "a new man." Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold and guaranteed by W. C. Armstrong. Book of wonderful testimonials free. d&w

In Queensland a sound and well-broken horse can be bought for five dollars.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SEVEN MEN KILLED

And More Than a Dozen Badly Injured

BY THE CARELESSNESS OF SWITCHMEN.

One of Two Trains Running Parallel Strikes an Open Switch, the Trains Collide, and Both are Ditched.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—Seven Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul workmen lost their lives in a wreck in the Milwaukee yards yesterday afternoon. The Watertown accommodation, bound for Milwaukee, and the shop employes' train, from Merrill, were running side by side on parallel tracks, when the former dashed through an open switch and struck the first car of the shop train, overturning it and the two following cars. The engine and baggage car of the accommodation train were thrown into the ditch, but the passenger coaches kept the rails and the passengers escaped with a violent shaking up.

Of the 100 workmen in the seven overturned cars three were killed instantly, one was seriously injured and twelve were so badly hurt that they had to be taken away in ambulances though all of the latter will probably recover.

The unfortunates in the first coach of the shop train had seen their impending danger and a rush was made for the windows. Seven were clambering out when the car was overturned on them and all were crushed and mangled almost beyond recognition. Their bodies were quickly taken out by the wrecking crew, and convoyed to the morgue, but up to a late hour last night but four had been identified.

Frank Preiss, 122 American avenue, aged 24 years; married.

John Grundskowski, 738 Tenth avenue; married.

Stanislaus Kobacinski, aged 36; married.

Paul Wagner, 415 Maple street; married.

Robert Weise, 199 Fourth street, aged 26; unmarried.

Joseph Dudringer, 247 Fifteenth street, aged 28; unmarried.

John F. Duessing, 600 Seventh avenue, aged 50; unmarried.

The accident was caused by the carelessness of a switching crew. Wm. Bartels, the foreman, immediately gave himself up to the police. He says there is no excuse for the accident. He simply forgot to close the switch.

The Coming Debate on the Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The debate on the tariff measures, reported by the committee on ways and means, will begin in the house next Tuesday, unless the anti-silver men succeed in delaying action on the order of the committee on rules setting apart time for the consideration of the Bland bill. The order is set for debate on next Monday, and some very active work will be done by the democratic opponents of the Bland bill this week in an endeavor to keep the house from taking up the measure. As for the republicans, they have practically decided to do all that is possible to embarrass the democratic party by a means that Mr. Bland and his adherents do not consider in the least embarrassing, namely, to assist the free coinage men in getting the Bland bill before the house for consideration. Many of the republicans believe that agitation of the free-coinage question by the democrats in the house will prove a good card for the republican party in the next campaign.

The committee on rules is prepared to nip in the bud any attempt at filibustering that may be made by the anti-free coinage members on the consideration of the rules. The committee has decided that if dilatory tactics that will consume more than two days are resorted to another special order will be brought in Wednesday that will effectually put a stop to delay and will give the house an opportunity to pass almost immediately on the rule setting apart time for the consideration of the free coinage bill.

The anti-silver democrats have not adopted a plan of action to be pursued when the special order comes up for discussion Monday. Their leaders say that a conference will be held with Mr. Bland before any policy is agreed on. If the special order is disposed of Monday, the tariff debate will begin next day. It was intended to have begun it this week, but the illness of Mr. Springer prevented this, and Mr. McMillin, who was selected to open the debate in Mr. Springer's stead, asked for more time in which to prepare for the effort. All the representatives on the tariff bill were present in the house yesterday afternoon.

To Promote the Education of Indians.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill was introduced yesterday by Senator Perkins to provide for the creation of a board of regents of education for Indians in Oklahoma and Indian territory. The bill provides for the purchase of lands from the government for the promotion of the industrial and academic education of Indians. The board is to consist of twenty members, twelve to be appointed by the president, not more than six to be of any one political party, the remainder to be officials of the two territories. The board is to provide effective means for the higher education of Indians, and to hold in trust lands exclusively for their use.

It is provided that the government shall sell to the board 1,000,000 acres, selected from the Cherokee strip, for the purpose of promoting the education of Indians, at $1.50 per acre.

PROBABLY the Chinese government would prefer Blair as minister to Blair as president of the United States.

PATIENCE WORN OUT

Mr. Blaine Makes a Statement for Publication

ABOUT THE MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Of His Minor Son—A Scathing Letter to the Priest Who Married Him Knowing Him to be a Minor.

The Charges Against the Elder Mrs. Blaine Declared to be Utterly Without Foundation in Fact—Mr. Blaine's Offer of a Home.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Mr. Blaine last evening furnished to the United Press for publication the following, under the heading of "A Personal Statement:"

Since the separation of my son and his wife, three years and a half ago, my family have silently borne every misrepresentation, every slanderous attack, every newspaper interview, which it has pleased the now divorced wife to inspire. The one person aimed at has been Mrs. Blaine, and we have perhaps been at fault in allowing a horror of the public discussion of private matters, combined with a regard for the future of my grandson, to permit so much calumny to go unanswered. The last outrage of this kind embodied in the decision of the judge at Deadwood S. D., assumes an official character which makes it impossible to remain longer silent. To remain silent would be to accept and perpetuate a great wrong to my wife, and a greater wrong to my grandson than over a publication of the truth can inflict upon him. It is necessary in speaking that I should give a summary as brief as possible of the marriage and the incidents which followed it and led to the separation. A letter which I addressed to Rev. Thomas I. Ducey at the time of the marriage will distinctly state the important facts bearing upon that event:

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept 13, 1886.

Rev. Thomas I. Ducey, Rector St. Leo's Church, 16 East Thirty-Ninth Street, N. Y.:

SIR—On Wednesday morning last, the 8th inst. my youngest son, James G. Blaine, Jr., shocked me by the announcement that on the preceding Monday he had been united in marriage with Miss Marie Nevins, that you had performed the ceremony in your rectory; that my son and Miss Nevins were unaccompanied by friend or relative and that two of your household servants were the sole witnesses. My son's announcement gave the first knowledge that I or any member of my family had of this marriage or even of his attachment to Miss Nevins—whose character I wish to say at the outset is not at all in question and of whom but for this rash marriage I have never heard a breath of censure.

My son was born October 12, 1865, and is not, therefore, 18 years old. He was living here in his own home, in the house where he was born, surrounded by neighbors who had known him all his life, under the daily care of a tutor who was fitting him for college, which he hoped to attain this autumn. To facilitate his preparation he desired to remain here during the summer, while the other members of the family were much of the time at Bar Harbor. As I have learned since, Miss Nevins, in company with her sister and her father, came to Augusta on Monday, August 16. On Friday, September 3, eighteen days after her arrival in Augusta, my son, who had never seen her nor heard her name until she came here, left his home without permission and without the knowledge of any member of his family and accompanied Miss Nevins and her sister to their mother in New York. On Saturday, the 4th, the two young persons presented themselves to you for marriage. Through my oldest son, Walker Blaine, who went to New York as soon as I heard those unhappy tidings I learn that James misrepresented his age to you, stating that he was within a month or two of twenty-one. But he did not (according to your own narrative to my son Walker) conceal from you the vital fact that he was a minor; he did not conceal from you, but openly avowed, that I had no knowledge whatever of his intention to be married, and that his special design was to keep all knowledge from me. In this concealment he sought your aid and abetment, and you held his secret under consideration from Saturday until Monday, agreeing with my son not to advise any of my family of his rash purpose. You took him to the archbishop in order that a dispensation might be secured to enable Miss Nevins who was reared a Catholic, to marry my son, who was born, baptized and reared a Protestant. You knew that during the long interval in which you were making these preparations I was within a moment's reach by telegraph, and yet you never gave the slightest intimation to me, the most deeply interested and responsible party. In defense of this conduct you alleged to my son, Walker, the confidence reposed in you as a priest by my son. The confidence of the confessional is always respected, but by your use of confidences reposed in you outside the confession, even by those not of the Catholic communion, you perforce become an accomplice before the fact of any crime or any impendence to which you may listen. It is not for me so advise a minister of your intelligence that your position is absolutely untenable, would be dangerous to society, and would not be respected by any court of the land.

You further alleged in justification of your action that if you had not performed the ceremony some one else outside of your communion would have done it. This is a common defence of evil-doing, and is unworthy of a priest and a man. You might as well justify your murder of a man by chloroform on the ground that otherwise some one else would murder him with a dagger.

A week ago my boy was under my protection—the most helpless, the least responsible member of my family; erratic but controllable through his strong affections; an object of constant watchfulness to his parents, his brothers and his sisters; a source of constant anxiety but not of despair, because he is of good abilities, as readily influenced to the right as to the wrong, and because the patience of love can never know weariness. To-day, through your agency, this boy in years, in experience, in judgment, in practical capacity, leaves my home and my care, burdened with the full responsibilities of a man; with the welfare of a woman in his keeping. I am powerless. I cannot question the legality of the marriage. I shall at a distance and at every disadvantage endeavor to guide my son. But, as a father living under the divine order of society, I protest against your act. As a servant of God, to whose ministry you are ordained, I call God to witness between you and me. Of whatever evils resulting from this deplorable marriage my son may be the author or the victim, the guilt be on your head.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

When I wrote this letter I believed that Miss Nevins had no other responsibility in the marriage than in consenting to my son's appeal, and was blameworthy for this alone. Since then I am prepared to say that the marriage was arranged by her far more than by my son; that she did everything to promote it; suggested every arrangement; anticipated and provided for every emergency, and that, in fact, but for her personal, active and untiring agency, the marriage would never have taken place. In this she showed knowledge and forethought not to be expected in a woman of 21 years. Within ten days after her arrival in Augusta, within one week from the day she first met my son, she was adjuring him thus for several days:

"Write nothing * * * until I see you. Let me know at once about the law [of marriage.] I can not wait to hear. It makes me ill."

"Can you come to see me a moment? I am alone. Do not send up your card."

"Did you see the laws? Do not keep up the suspense."

"The Bar Harbor house is perfect, but I love the dear old place here better."

"Don't ask any questions that may lead people to suspect anything. Remember * * * * that we are in the mouths of every man, woman and child in Augusta. Every word you speak is repeated and misconstrued. Every look of yours, every flush of your face is talked of. Look into the laws, only, to-morrow, and perhaps one question at the bank [where he obtained money for his marriage journey on my account by inducing the cashier to advance him funds on his memorandum, a thing he had never learned to do before he met Miss Nevins]. All else can wait * * * Oh, do be careful. I feel now all sorts of dreadful things are said of us. You do not know how vile the world is. Do look up the laws. Let the rest keep."

"Did you look into the laws of Massachusetts and New York? I am sure not? Answer this to-night."

"I have at last thought of the only man on earth whom we can both trust for witness. He is a man I can telegraph for to come to Boston if we find it necessary. He is a man, and he adores every member of my family * * * I have known him since I was a child. He would go any place with us and none know * * * * He never would breathe it as long as he lived. If you say so I will give him a gentle hint that I will need his services for an emergency * * * But not tell him for what."

"Do write at once what the New York law was and the forfeit. * * * Answer at once."

When they reached New York after they had fled from Augusta she cautioned my son not to "forget the $20 gold piece in a little box for Ducey," and to "look in the pocket of your gray clothes for the ring." In short, she took charge of every matter, and directed all the proceedings to the least minutia. It was thus that a boy of 17 years and 10 months, in some respects inexperienced even for his age, was tempted from his school books and his tutor and blindly led to the altar by a young woman of fully 21 years, with entire secrecy contrived by herself and with all the instrumentalities of her device complete and exact. When my oldest son, Walker, went to New York, as I have related in the Ducey letter, his object was to see whether this marriage of my youngest son might not be invalid or could not be annulled by reason of his youth. He was met with the assertion that it was too late for any proceedings to set aside the marriage, because after the marriage the bride instead of returning to her mother, had taken passage for Boston with the groom on one of the night steamers on Long Island sound. She returned from Boston to New York the following day and he came home to Augusta. This fact was learned for the first time by Walker, a boy's modesty having prevented my son James from bringing it to my knowledge.

Here follows a full history of the various visits of the young couple to the old homestead in Augusta; the proffer of the house, lighted and heated, with a male servant and horses and carriage, and a yearly allowance of $2,500 for their maintenance until the boy was able to earn a living; the desertion of her husband by the wife; the subsequent visit of the wife and her mother, and their ill-treatment of Mrs. Blaine. The statement then closes as follows:

Far be it from me to hold my son blameless, though when his youth, his uncompleted education, his separation from the influences of home, the exchange of a life full of hopes and anticipations for premature cares and uncongenial companionship are considered, I hold him more sinned against than sinning. But his mother at no time, in thought or word or deed, attempted to separate this man and his wife. On the contrary, she did not fail by liberality, by consideration and by extenuation to foster in every practicable way their happiness, if happiness to them had been possible.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

MARKET REPORT.

Grain and Provisions.

ST. LOUIS—Flour—Fancy to extra fancy, $3.75@4.25; patents, $4.40@4.55. Wheat—No. 2 red, 92½@93c, No. 3 red, 88½c. Futures closed: March, 91⅝c b; May, 92½c a; July, 86c; Corn—No. 2 mixed, 35⅛@35¼c; No. 2, white, 36½@36¾c. Futures closed: March, 35⅝c a; May, 38½c. Oats—No. 2, 30¼c. Hay—Prairie, $9.00@9.00; mixed timothy, $8.00@9.50; clear timothy, $9.50@12.00. Butter—Creamery, 24@28c; dairy, 22@25c. Eggs—Fresh, 13c. Lard—Prime steam, 6 32½@6 35c. Pork—New standard mess, $11.60. Bacon—Longs, 6.40@6.42½c; clear, 6.50@6.55c; clear ribs, 6.40@6.45c; all packed. Wool—Choice tub-washed, 32c.

NEW YORK—Flour—Minnesota extras, $3.20@3.30; City Mills extras, $5 00@5 15 for West Indies; fine, $2.40@3.15; superfine, $2.05@2.25. Wheat—No. 2 red winter, cash, $1.06½; March, $1.03; April, $1.03½; May, $1.01⅜. Corn—No. 2 mixed, cash, 50c; March, 49c; April, 49⅝c; May, 49¾c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, cash 39¼c; March, 38c; April and May, 38¾c. Pork—New mess, $9.75@10.50. Lard—March, 6.74c; April, 6.82c; May, 6.83c. Butter—State dairy, extras, 27@28c. Eggs—State choice, 17c; western, do, 16½c.

CHICAGO—Opening quotations: Wheat—May, 89¾@90½c. Corn—May, 42½@42⅝c. Oats—May, 30⅛@30⅝c. Pork—May, $11 62½@11.37½. Lard—6.52½@6.55c. Ribs—5.92½@5.95c. Closing quotations: Wheat—May, 90½@90¾c; July, 86½c n. Corn—March, 41⅝c; May, 42⅝c. Oats—May, 31c b. Pork—May, $11.45. Lard—May, 6.67c. Short Ribs—5.90c.

Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS—Cattle—Choice steers, $4.60@4.80; good, $4.30@4.65; butchers', $3 00@3.45. Hogs—Packing, $4.50@4.65; butchers' hogs, $4.65@4.75; Yorkers, $4 55@4.65. Sheep—Prices range at $4.75@5.75; lambs, $5.00@6.25.

HORSES.

Heavy draft, extra	$125 00	to	$150 00
Heavy draft, good	90 00	to	120 00
Drivers, good to extra	110 00	to	160 00
Saddlers, good to extra	100 00	to	150 00
Matched teams, good to extra	150 00	to	350 00
Southern horses and mares	65 00	to	90 00

MULES.

15 hands, extra, 4 to 7 years	100 00	to	110 00
15½ hands, extra, 4 to 7 years	120 00	to	135 00
14½ hands, 4 to 7 years	60 00	to	70 00
15 to 15½ hands, extra, 4 to 7 years	125 00	to	150 00

CHICAGO—Cattle—$4.30@5.00 for good to extra steers; others, $3.75@4 25. Hogs—Common, $4.50@4 60; packers and mixed, $4.70@4.80; heavy, $4.85@5.00; light, $4 70@4.90. Sheep—Lambs and yearlings, $5.50@6.00; sheep, $4.75@5.45.

Cotton.

Quotations for middling range as follows: St. Louis, 6 9-16c; New York, 7 1-16c; New Orleans, 6⅝c; Memphis, 6½c; Galveston 6½c.

Financial.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Money easy, at 1½@2 per cent. Exchange quiet; posted rates, 486@488½; actual rates, 484@485 for sixty days, and 487¼@487½ for demand. Governments steady; currency 6s, 100 bid; 4s, coupon, 116½ bid; extended 3's, registered, 100 bid. The coal stocks, after their sharp advance of yesterday, showed a somewhat reactionary tendency this morning. The first prices were only slightly changed, although Chicago gas was down 1 per cent. Wheeling, Lake Erie preferred and Delaware & Hudson were strong spots, and each recorded 1⅜ per cent. advances. Delaware, however, soon lost 1 per cent. Whisky trust declined 1¼ per cent. and Chicago gas ⅜ in the early trading. New England was the feature of the dealings. It advanced to 54 from 51¾. The rest of the market sympathized fractionally, but did not retain the advance. At 11 o'clock, except in a few cases, the changes in prices were slight. The market was decidedly weak in the second hour, and on a limited selling Lackawanna fell 1¾, New Jersey Central 1¼, Delaware & Hudson 1⅜ and New England 1¼. At noon the general list was down to the lowest figures. At this writing the market is dull. Sales to noon, 174,000 shares.

THERE is one kind of plow that is a general favorite at home and abroad. It won the gold medal at Paris. It took first honors in Australia. It is the first choice in the Sandwich Islands, and it is the popular plow in Macon county. The John Deere Plow, sold by the Spencer & Lehman Co. Feb 25-w2m

JUST purchased—a handsome lot of chenille portieres at reduced prices.

LINN & SCRUGGS D. G. & C. Co.

Notice to Republican Voters.

The Republican voters of Austin township are requested to meet at the Town Hall March 17, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention and also to nominate candidates for township officers.

mar3-wtd A. B. MCKEE, Chairman.

A Call.

The Republican voters of Milam Township are requested to meet at Harmony school house, Saturday, March 12, at 2 o'clock p. m., to nominate a town ticket.

J. V. MOODY, Chairman.

Call for Mount Zion.

The Republican voters of Mount Zion township will hold their primary on Tuesday, March 8th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at their hall in Mt. Zion.

CHAS. M. FLETCHER, Chairman.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of the several townships of Macon county are requested to select delegates to attend a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Decatur, on the 23d day of April, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of reorganizing the County Central Committee and selecting fourteen delegates to each of the following Conventions, to-wit:

To the State Convention, to be held in Springfield on the fourth day of May.

To the Congressional Convention, to be hereafter called, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The representation in said Convention will be based upon the Republican vote cast for President Harrison in 1888, being one delegate for every fifty or fraction of twenty-five votes or over.

Each district or township will be entitled to the following delegates, to-wit:

Decatur, 1st District	2	Delegates
" 2d "	2	"
" 3rd "	6	"
" 4th "	4	"
" 5th "	5	"
" 6th "	3	"
" 7th "	4	"
" 8th "	4	"
" 9th "	4	"
" 10th "	3	"
" 11th "	3	"
Total	39	
Austin township	2	
Blue Mound township	3	
Friend Creek township	3	
Hickory township	2	
Harristown township	1	
Illini township	3	
Long Creek	3	
Macon	4	
Maroa, 1st district	3	
" 2d "	2	
Milan	2	
Mt. Zion	3	
Niantic	2	
Oakley	2	
Pleasant View	3	
Wheatland	2	
Whitmore	3	
Total	43	

All republican voters are earnestly requested to attend their respective primaries in order that a full expression may be had in their selection of delegates.

The primaries are urgently requested to see to it that a suitable person is selected at each primary meeting to be presented to the County Convention as chairman for their district and representative on the County Republican Central Committee.

The new Committee will meet immediately after the Convention to organize for the campaign.

By order of the County Republican Central Committee.

M. F. KANAN, Chairman.

JOHN H. BARNES, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

A Republican Township Convention will be held at the Court House in Decatur on

Saturday, March 19, 1892,

at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for at the Township Election to be held on Tuesday, April 5, 1892. The representation of said Convention will be based upon the Republican vote cast for President Harrison in 1888, and will be as follows:

1st District	5	Delegates.
2d "	8	"
3d "	10	"
4th "	8	"
5th "	9	"
6th "	7	"
7th "	8	"
8th "	8	"
9th "	8	"
10th "	6	"
11th "	7	"
Total	79	Delegates.

By order of the Decatur Township Central Committee.

M. F. KANAN, Chairman.

A. H. MILLS, Sec.

The Republicans of the several Districts of Decatur Township are requested to meet on Friday evening, March 18, at 7:30 o'clock, at the places hereinafter stated, for the purpose of selecting their proper number of delegates to represent the respective districts in a Republican Township Convention to be held at the court house on Saturday evening, March 19, at 7:30 o'clock, to wit:

1st District—At Richardson's Drug Store, corner Edmund and Calhoun streets.

2d District—At Lee Gill's Grocery Store on North Broadway.

3d District—At the Thatcher Block on North Water street.

4th District—At Hendricks's Wagon Shop on Green street.

5th District—At R. J. Ross' Grocery Store on West Main street.

6th District—At Mills Bros.' Law Office.

7th District—At City Council Rooms.

8th District—At Street Car Stables.

9th District—Wm. Jacobs' Grocery Store, corner Lawrence and Webster streets.

10th District—At Martin's Coal Office on East Eldorado street.

11th District—At J. G. Starr & Son's Wholesale Store.

By order Decatur Township Central Committee:

1st District	—P. J. DEMPSEY.
2d "	—FRANK ROBBINS.
3d "	—J. T. HUBBARD.
4th "	—D. T. SHERMAN.
5th "	—HARRY MIDKIFF.
6th "	—A. E. MILLS.
7th "	—JOHN A. BARNES.
8th "	—SAMUEL SLOAN.
9th "	—A. MCGORRAY.
10th "	—E. G. ALLEN.
11th "	—T. J. OSBORN.

Special Bargains

during this month in Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Bleached and Brown Muslins Crashes, Table Linens, Towels and all Housekeeping Goods, at Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods & Carpet Co.

Dress Goods Sale

That will both Astonish and Please.

We have a Large Lot of

Choice Miscellaneous DRESS GOODS

that are just right for present sales which MUST GO.

$1.25 Value for $1.00.
$1.00 Value for 75c.
75c Value for 50c.
50c Value for 40c.
40c Value for 30c.
35c Value for 25c.

FIRST CHOICE MOST GENERALLY THE BEST. Come and see them and you will most certainly buy *Don't miss this chance.*

A. G. Hatch & Bro.

143 East Main Street.

May Repeal the Sparrow Law.

At Springfield it is generally predicted that the next Illinois Legislature will repeal the sparrow law, which goes out of force as a law at 12 o'clock to-night, Feb. 29, until Dec 1 next. The act has caused much trouble in some localities, many accidents in others, and has caused the taxpayers a neat sum of money in many of the counties, while it has seemed to have little effect in diminishing the sparrow nuisance, if a nuisance they are. The amount of cash received by the bounty claimant has in most cases not paid him for the shot and powder used. The birds seldom congregate together in large numbers outside the towns and cities, and soon after the law went into effect, in December, the mayors of most of the cities found it necessary to order the enforcement of ordinances prohibiting shooting within the corporate limits, which accounts for the fact that within the past six weeks but few sparrow-heads have been presented at the offices of the town clerks. The act has cost more than the slaughter of the birds has been worth to the state, and so long as there are adjoining states there will be birds; so long as there are birds in adjoining states they will cross the line and keep Illinois supplied.

The Illinois Road Association.

The campaign for improved country roads makes progress. The fifth biennial meeting of the Illinois Road association will be held at Springfield March 29. The association is composed of ex-mayors, mayors, county and highway commissioners, civil engineers, Illinois League of Wheelmen and others interested. The objects of the association are: To secure legislation by which permanent hard roads may be built in each county; to demand of the legislature an appropriation equal to what each county may expend for that purpose; that convict labor shall be used in preparing road material free of cost, and such like objects as meet the approval of the convention. Carter H. Harrison is president of the association. Good country roads will save producers more in the way of getting their products to the markets than all the interstate commerce act has done for them.

A GUARANTEE.—There is no case of rheumatism or neuralgia which will not be relieved by the use of Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents.

A Clergyman's Opinion.—Having had an opportunity to test the excellent qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, I hesitate not to say, it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family.—Rev. Wm. Chapman, Pastor M. E. Church, Georgetown, D. C.

A Cosmetic Soap.

Take a pound of white Castile or brown Windsor soap, and stir on the fire with a little water. Add lavender water or any other kind of essence when it is melted to a smooth paste, but do not melt it too much. Stir in half a cup or more of almond meal or of common oatmeal. Keep it in jars for use. This is an old-time preparation for keeping the hands smooth and white.

CHEATING IN HORSE BLANKETS

Nearly every pattern of 5/A *Horse Blanket* is imitated in color and style. In most cases the imitation looks just as good as the genuine, but it *hasn't the warp threads*, and so lacks strength, and while it sells for only a little less than the genuine it isn't worth one-half as much. The fact that 5/A *Horse Blankets* are copied is strong evidence that they are THE STANDARD, and every buyer should see that the 5/A trade mark is sewed on the inside of the Blanket.

Ask for 5/A Five Mile Boss Electric Extra Test Baker

HORSE BLANKETS

ARE THE STRONGEST.

100 5/A STYLES

at prices to suit everybody. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us. Ask for the 5/A Book. You can get it without charge.

WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia

FARMERS' COLUMN.

FOR SALE—First class rails at 54 per 100; fence posts at 10c each.

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FOR SALE—160 acres one and one-half miles west of Walker, three miles southwest of Macon; one mile from school. See or address,

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feb27-d6-wt

MONEY to loan in large and small amounts. Loans made on live stock, farm implements, or household goods. All classes of loans negotiated on short notice. Loans on farms and city business property at 6 per cent interest. Apply to A. T. SUMMERS, rooms 10 and 11, Fenton Block, over Bradley Bros.' Store. Telephone 542. julyt6&wtf

ONLY+

One Week More!

The End of Ferriss & Lapham's Great Clearance Sale Approaches.

Three weeks of February have passed and gone. In those three weeks the Ferriss & Lapham Shoe Store did more business than in the entire month of February, 1891, and last year the February business was thought to be something to be proud of.

The explanation of this unprecedented increase is not hard to find. The Great CLEARING SALE that was inaugurated in January has proved to be the biggest kind of a success, and although every department was overstocked,

The Prices were Put Down to Such Low Figures

that the other dealers had to almost suspend business for a month. Ferriss & Lapham haven't made any money on the goods, but the boots and shoes have been converted into cash and the people have had a benefit. So that nobody is kicking except the rival dealers.

Now this is to remind the people that this Great Clearing Sale will last only one week more, as the annual invoice is taken March 1, and all winter stock must be cleaned out by that time. There will be some rare bargains this week for the prudent purchasers and the earlier you come the better assortment you will find.

FERRISS & LAPHAM

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